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ABSTRACT

The Fort Yuma Reservation of the Quechan Tribe is located on 9,246 acres in the southwest corner of California in Imperial County and the southeast corner of Arizona in Yuma County. Historical records indicate the Quechans have inhabited the area since approximately 800 A.D. The 1974 tribal rolls show a population of 1,687. The unemployment rate is 52 percent with underemployment also a severe problem with 39 percent of those employed earning less than $5000 annually. Adequate housing is a major concern as only 632.7 acres are in tribal ownership and some tribal members have difficulty securing permanent housing sites. The use of agricultural land for homes would diminish that economic potential for the reservation. Development of a subdivision might be one solution to alleviate housing needs. Areas of potential economic development include agriculture, tourism, and a motel-restaurant complex. Job availabilities are centered primarily in surrounding cities and employment education should be a major element in tribal programs to eliminate unemployment and underemployment. In addition to making planning recommendations for tribal action, the document provides socioeconomic analysis, history, and goals of the Quechan people, and discusses their land resources, housing status, physical systems, human resources, and planning alternatives. (DS)

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QUECHAN TRIBE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

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GREAT SEAL
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QUECHAN TRIBE
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

prepared with the assistance of

Community Affairs
Arizona Office of Economic Planning and Development

BRUCE E. BABBITT
Governor

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PREFACE

The Quechan Tribe Comprehensive Plan was completed upon request and assistance with the Tribal Council, committees and interested members of the community. Assistance was also provided through the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Arizona Office of Economic Planning and Development.

Members of the Quechan community reside on Ft. Yuma reservation property in California and lands across the Colorado River in Arizona. This area has been their homeland and continues to support them today. Although the majority of the reservation lands are in California, the provision of planning assistance through the State of Arizona has served the Quechan People and regional public and private planning processes.

This Quechan Comprehensive Plan can be used as a source for the implementation of Tribal goals and objectives. The plan can also be used as a guide in future decision making for the benefit of the community. The planning process will require additional time and effort on behalf of the Quechan People.

Resolution R-2-75
Quechan Tribal Council
Post Office Box 1169
Yuma, Arizona 85364

WHEREAS, the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation desires to undertake a comprehensive planning program, to identify tribal resources, analyze tribal needs, preserve tribal values and traditions and to promote the general health, safety and welfare of its citizens; and

WHEREAS, the community lacks adequate resources to undertake such a program and planning grants under authority of Section 701 of Housing Act of 1954, as amended, are available to the State of Arizona acting through the Office of Economic Planning and Development to assist Indian Tribes in comprehensive planning at no cost to the Tribe; and

WHEREAS, the Quechan Tribe realizes that it has three options to apply for future 701 grant funds:

1. Through the Arizona Office of Economic Planning and Development.
2. Directly to HUD (which requires a HUD waiver).
3. Through a multitribal planning body designated as an eligible applicant by the Secretary of the Interior (also requires a HUD waiver); and

WHEREAS, the Quechan Tribe has reviewed and found acceptable the program and intent of the Comprehensive Planning Assistance from the Office of Economic Planning and Development to Indian reservations; and

WHEREAS, in order to successfully complete a comprehensive plan, community contact and input is imperative. The Quechan Tribal Council designates the Quechan Tribal Planning Department as the point of contact for the planning team of the Office of Economic Planning and Development; and

WHEREAS, upon completion of the comprehensive plan, the Office of Economic Planning and Development will provide the Quechan Tribal Council with a final publication useful in the implementation of the comprehensive plan and upon request will provide continuing planning assistance.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Quechan Tribal Council hereby applies for Comprehensive Planning Assistance from the Office of Economic Planning and Development.

QUECHAN – FT. YUMA

PLANNING RECOMMENDATIONS

Housing

The Quechan's need for housing and the limited Tribal lands available for future housing sites are two factors that must be addressed by the Quechans, Bureau of Indian Affairs and other federal agencies. The utilization of either allotted or Tribal lands, which are used for both housing and agricultural purposes, for new homesites would decrease farmland and not fulfill the need for additional areas for houses. A subdivision site, located on Bureau of Land Management lands leased to the Quechans, is a priority planning alternative for both housing and Ft. Yuma land use.

Land Use

The Ft. Yuma Reservation consists of three categories of land that are restricted by trust status; i. e., Tribal property, land parcels allotted in severalty and lands owned by non-Indians. Lands available for future development are limited to a small number of acres of Tribal property and allotted lands that, because of many family heirs owning interests in these small parcels, are best suited for agricultural purposes.

Two planning alternatives for land use on the Ft. Yuma Reservation may include land exchanges for the purpose of aggregating Tribal property and zoning for future developments. The aggregation of Tribal property would allow for more centralized community facilities and zoning would limit diffuse uses of land.

The plan does not provide an extensive land-use program. However, the problems and issues have been isolated and initial action by the Tribal Council in the areas of Reservation zoning and the aggregation of Tribal property, would set the scene for proceeding to a more conclusive land-use plan.

Economic Development

Quechan programs for economic development depend in part on the fiscal status and management abilities of the Tribe. Three areas of potential economic development include agriculture, tourism and a motel-restaurant complex. A motel-restaurant development, as suggested in past studies, would be a venture that could capitalize on the recent construction of the Interstate Highway (I-8). The Economic Development Administration can provide the technical planning assistance and funding necessary to initiate economic development on the Reservation.

Agricultural Development

Potential agricultural development on Quechan allotted lands, Tribal property and leased lands can provide the community with increased revenues. Any further subdivision of allotted lands for use as individual homesites would be detrimental to agricultural and economic development for the Quechan Community. Continuous efforts should be maintained to improve the management and development of the Quechan Farm Enterprises and Environmental Farms.

Planning and Zoning

A Tribal ordinance has been drafted to create a Zoning and Planning Commission; however, the Tribal Council has not adopted this ordinance. An ordinance creating a Commission would strengthen the Quechan's planning for the community and any regional processes requiring the involvement of the Ft. Yuma Reservation. Eventually a Tribal Planner could assist the Quechan community in a variety of planning areas.

Employment

Increased employment opportunities for the Quechans is a priority Tribal and community objective. Job availabilities for the Quechans are centered primarily in the surrounding cities and towns. Successful efforts have been made by the Tribal Council in operating vocational education training programs on the Reservation for trade and semiskilled jobs.

Major increases in employment have been achieved on the Reservation through agricultural enterprises and governmental programs. Employment education should be a major element in the Tribe's programs that serve to eliminate unemployment and under-employment.

Education

Increased educational attainment is an accomplishment of the Quechans because of a fundamental belief in education by the community. Additional emphasis of counseling of Quechan students and adults in continuing education will benefit the community.

Educational requirements for various types of jobs should be made available to all members of the community who seek to improve their skills and work toward a specific job or area of employment.

Health

The Quechans have inadequate hospital and clinic facilities on the Reservation. The recent "Indian Health Care Improvement Act", (P. L. 94-437), can be utilized to improve medical facilities and programs at the Ft. Yuma Reservation.

The Cocopah and Quechan Tribes are utilizing the services of the Indian Health Services unit located on the Ft. Yuma Reservation. In compliance with P. L. 94-437, the Tribes are participating in a Joint Health Board and are seeking to implement a Health Planning Department that would include Tribal employees.

Cultural and Social

A major factor influencing current goals and objectives is the rich cultural history of the Quechan society. Maintaining a record of historic events that have influenced the Quechan people's lifestyle provides a method of identification and motivation to plan for future generations. A thorough compilation and documentation of the history of the Quechans should be a major goal of the Tribal Council.

Tribal Government

Tribal governmental processes involve internal and external structures that serve the Quechan community. The administration and coordination of several governmental entities is quite complex. The internal structure and organization of the Tribal Council and various standing committees appears to be adequate and functional. Administrative responsibilities assigned to the President and Vice-President seem extensive. A Tribal Administrative Officer would serve to combine some of these responsibilities and allow Tribal Officers to devote more time to matters of policy.

Police and Fire

Tribal police and fire services on the Ft. Yuma Reservation are under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Federal Bureau of Investigation and California and Imperial County. California is a P. L. 280 state. The Tribal Police Force, working with other agencies, needs additional equipment and personnel to provide adequate services. Police equipment can be obtained through grants from the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

Fire protection services are available through two sources. The Winterhaven Fire district, under the jurisdiction of Imperial County, and the Yuma-based Rural/Metro Fire Department, Inc. Rural/Metro is under contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and serves to suppress wildland fires only. The Tribe may obtain fire equipment through the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Community Development Block Grant program.

Although other authorities, federal and P. L. 280 jurisdiction, exist on the Reservation, the Tribe should continue to utilize all sources to provide police and fire protection on the Reservation. Related information concerning police and fire services and federal and state laws can be obtained from the Imperial Valley Association of Governments (California) and the District IV Council of Governments (Arizona).

Transportation

With the exception of the construction of Interstate 8, very few road construction or maintenance projects have been undertaken on the Reservation recently. The Roads Department of the Bureau of Indian Affairs is charged with the responsibility for the development of Reservation roads. Although right-of-ways consents are becoming difficult to obtain because of the increased heirship status of allotted lands, the Bureau of Indian Affairs should continue to enhance the Reservation road systems.

Additional road connection and linkage projects are shown in this plan that would serve transportation patterns in the Ft. Yuma Reservation area. Additional right-of-way and related maintenance should not be unilaterally transferred from the Tribe's jurisdiction. Continual liaison efforts between the Tribal Council, Bureau of Indian Affairs, state and county agencies is necessary for transportation planning and construction projections.

Environmental Service Needs

Environmental service needs for the Ft. Yuma Reservation are described in this plan as including water supply and distribution, sewerage disposal and treatment and a solid waste utility system.

Water supply and distribution for the Quechans is less than adequate. Additional distribution lines, a new storage reservoir and repairs for the existing transmission system should be developed for all existing and new houses. Sewerage disposal and treatment services are contracted for through the City of Yuma. A Joint Sewer Board exists to monitor a lift station that provides service for Winterhaven through the Ft. Yuma System.

Because of the limited reservation area that is served by this system and the number of septic units in use, the Quechan community needs a centralized collection, waste treatment and disposal system. Solid waste disposal is not an immediate concern of the Tribe and the current land fill area is adequate.

Outdoor Recreation

Outdoor recreation facilities and participation in related activities are limited for the Quechans. The underlying causes of this limitation include the application of federal and state laws in reservation areas and the lack of promotion of outdoor recreation and tourism programs on the Ft. Yuma Reservation. The requirement of public access to a Quechan recreation facility, provided that the facility is funded through certain federal programs, would be a major consideration in thr Tribal planning process.

Outdoor recreation resources for hunting and fishing and other activities on and near the reservation have not been developed to the best advantage of the Quechans. A motel-restaurant complex and tourism advertising would provide the community with an additional source of income. The development of a park and recreation area should be pursued by the Tribal Council through the federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

THE QUECHAN PEOPLE

Location Of The Fort Yuma Reservation

The Fort Yuma Reservation, home of the Quechan Tribe, covers an area of 9,246.7 acres and is located in the southwest corner of the State of California in Imperial County and the southeast corner of Arizona in Yuma County. The Reservation is divided into two major segments; 8,766.7 acres in Imperial County and 480 acres in Yuma County (FIGURE I). The reservation lands, at an elevation of approximately 150 feet, are characterized by basin and range, desert topography and fertile flood plains of the Colorado River.

Interstate 8 and the Southern Pacific Railroad run parallel along the southern portion of the reservation. The freeway and railroad transportation corridors traverse southern Arizona and California and cross the Colorado River at the southern limits of the present day Ft. Yuma Reservation.

The town of Winterhaven, California is located in the south central part of the reservation and the city of Yuma, Arizona is established on the eastern side of the Colorado River, south of the reservation. The small community of Bard is located north of the reservation.

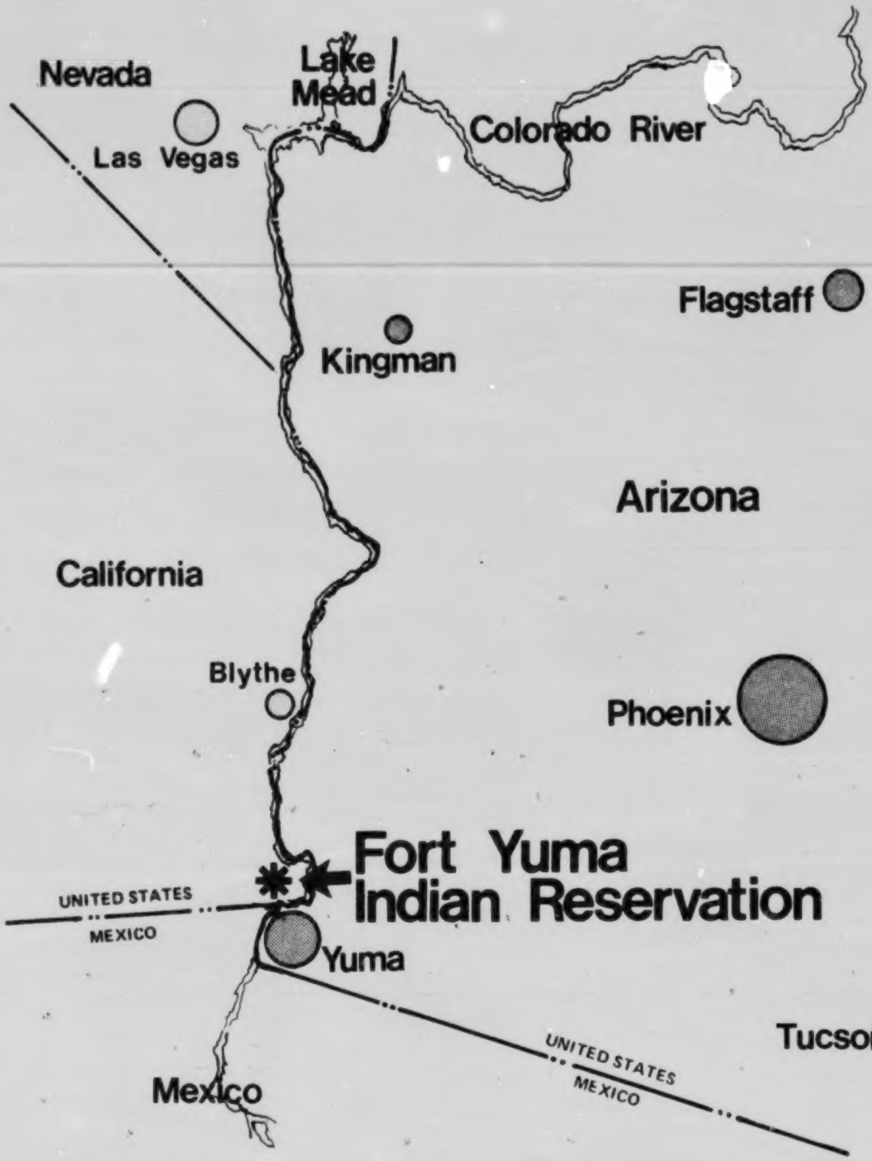
Historical Overview

Historical records indicate that the Quechans appear to have inhabited the Colorado River Valley area since approximately 800 A.D. These lands extended to:

> "... the coast from Tijuana to about Leucadio, California; then roughly eastward along the south side of the Salton Sea to the vicinity of the Palo Verde Mountains then north and northwest to the present Lake Meade area in southern Nevada; thence southeast through Mohave County, western Maricopa County and included most of Yuma County south toward Antelope Hill and Mohawk; from that point the territory extended west crossing into Mexico and including San Luiz, then in the arc of a circle back to the International Border, west of the Sandhills, thence approximately straight west back to Tijuana."[1] (FIGURE II)

The name of Yuma Indians living in this area is derived from several sources. The name "humar" was first given to the tribes along the Colorado River by the early Spanish explorers. The Quechan tribe was found to be settled in a smog or smoke filled valley and the word "Yuma" has become a misnomer of the Spanish word, humar. The name of "Quechan" is derived from references to a trail that the tribal members followed during pilgrimages off the "spirit mountain" located near Needles, California.

Father Kino, in 1594, was the first Spanish explorer to discover the Yuman tribes along the Colorado River. Hernando de Alarcon, acting in the capacity of supplying Francisco Vasquez de Coronado's expeditions with food and supplies, first encountered the Yumans in 1746 when he sailed up the Colorado River, one hundred fifty-two years after Father Kino's expedition. Alarcon did not distinguish or classify the Yumans among the Colorado River tribes. After Alarcon's contact with the Yumans, the Franciscans sent Padre Garces with a military escort to establish Spanish missions in the Yuma territory. Initially the Indians were friendly to Alarcon and his men, but hostility resulted from Spanish efforts to subjugate the tribe. The Yumans were not willing to give up their land or independence in return for a new religion. In 1781, the Yumans revolted by destroying the mission and killing the Spanish soldiers and Padre Garces.[2]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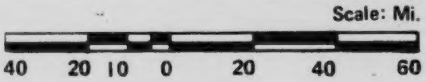
Lake Mead
Las Vegas
Colorado River
Flagstaff
Kingman
Arizona
California
Blythe
Phoenix
Fort Yuma Indian Reservation
UNITED STATES
MEXICO
Yuma
Tucson
UNITED STATES
MEXICO
Mexico

Location Map: Fig. I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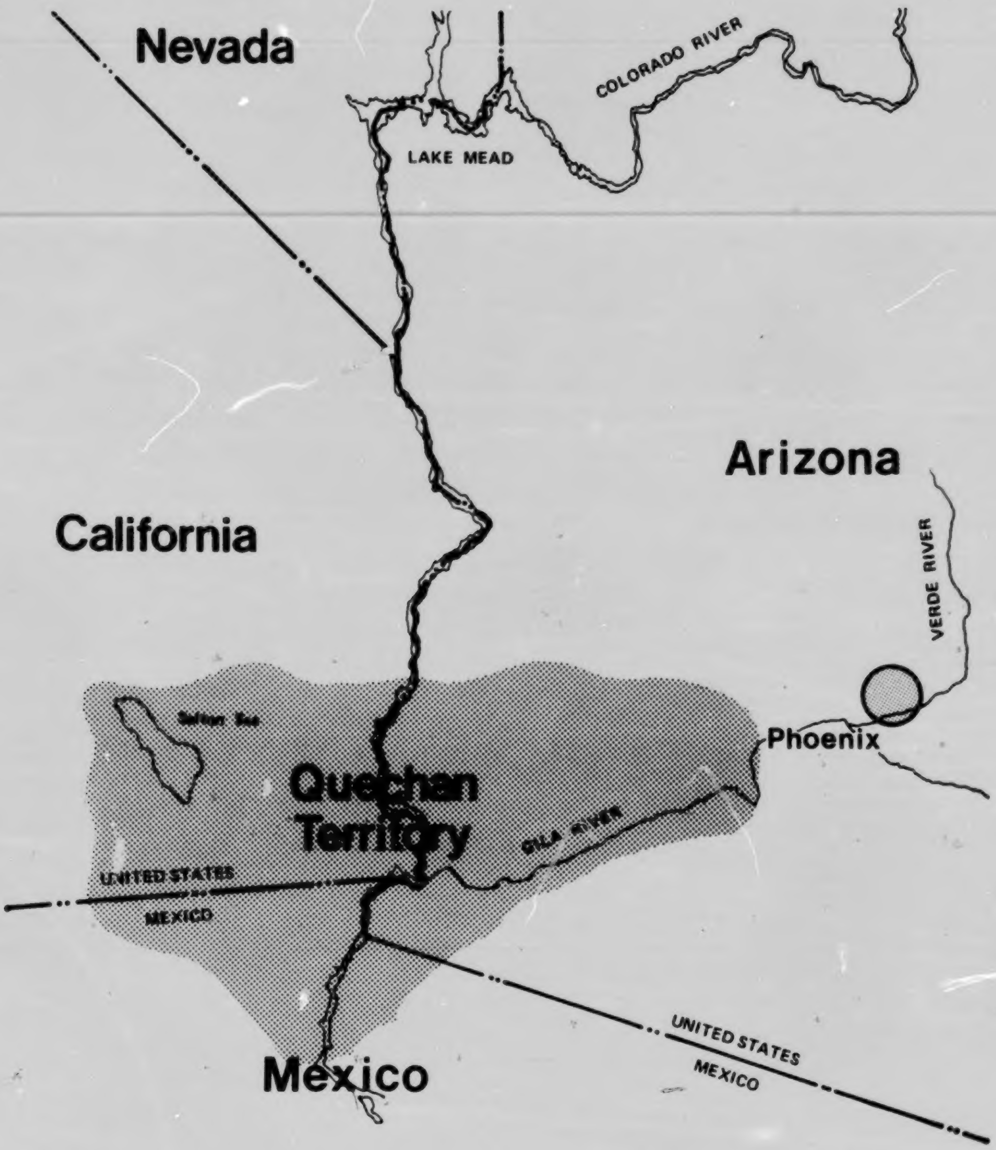
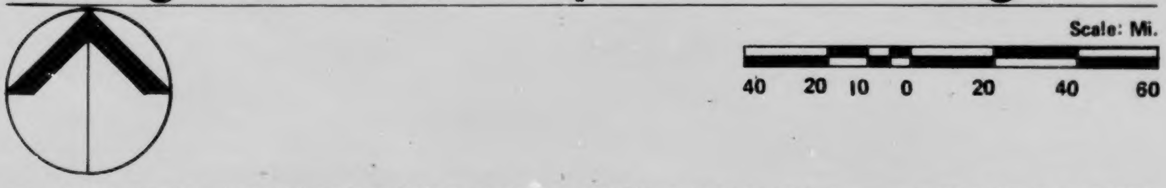

Nevada
COLORADO RIVER
LAKE MEAD
Arizona
California
VERDE RIVER
Phoenix
Salton Sea
Quechan Territory
GILA RIVER
UNITED STATES
MEXICO
UNITED STATES
MEXICO
Mexico

Aboriginal Lands Map: Fig. II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Infringements on the Yuman lands during the 18th and 19th centuries were met with great opposition. Attempts to develop a ferry service across the Colorado River near the City of Yuma were met with overt action by the tribes and the service was forced to be discontinued. By 1850, demands for protection from the Indians resulted in the establishment of a military outpost at Camp Yuma.

President Chester A. Arthur, through an Executive Order in 1883, established the Gila-Colorado Valley as the Quechan Reservation.[3] The reservation covered approximately 85,000 acres. One year later and without the consent of the Quechans, the reservation was reduced by an executive order that,

> "... set aside a tract of land on the California side of the Colorado River, above the mouth of the Gila River as a reservation for the Yuma and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to settle thereon."[4]

This parcel contained approximately 45,000 acres, considerably less than the original 1883 reservation. Under the provisions of the 1884 Executive Order, the townsite of Winterhaven and 120 acres of the Jaeger family holdings were withdrawn from the reservation as non-Indian settlements.

On February 15, 1893, a right-of-way was granted to the Colorado River Irrigation Company for the construction of a canal through reservation lands. The Bureau of Reclamation started construction on the All American Canal in 1934 and it was completed two years later.[5] Congress, in 1894, granted a right-of-way to the Southern Pacific Railroad through the Ft. Yuma Reservation.[6]

This brief overview merely outlines the historical development of the Quechan Tribe and Ft. Yuma Reservation. A bibliography is provided in the Appendix for those interested in further research related to the Quechan Indians.

Socioeconomic Analysis

The purpose of this section is to provide a data base and an analysis of the regional economy related to the Quechans and Ft. Yuma Reservation. Included are descriptions of: 1) population and demographic characteristics of the Quechan and Ft. Yuma population, 2) the level of employment, skills and income on the reservation, 3) a regional analysis of the Yuma-Winterhaven area and 4) the significant potentials, impediments and other factors related to economic development on the Ft. Yuma Reservation.

Quechan Population

According to the tribal rolls of December, 1974, the enrolled population of the Quechan tribe was 1,687: 798 males and 889 females. TABLE I presents tribal population by age group and sex. Population projections based on tribal rolls are listed in TABLE II. According to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, total Quechan population on the Ft. Yuma Reservation as of April, 1977 was 815.[7]

Quechan Employment

The unemployment rate for the Quechan Tribe is 52.0 percent, which is considerably above the 8.9 percent unemployment rate for Yuma County (April, 1977).[8] Underemployment is a severe problem on the reservation. For example, 39 percent of those employed earn less than $5,000 annually. TABLE III presents labor force and employment data for the reservation.

TABLE I

ENROLLED QUECHAN TRIBAL POPULATION

Age	Male	Female	Total	Percent
0- 5	105	120	224	13%
6-15	227	224	451	27%
16-21	115	109	224	13%
22-44	234	289	523	31%
45-54	39	59	98	6%
55-64	29	38	67	4%
65 +	39	34	73	4%
Unknown	11	16	27	2%
Total	798	889	1,687	100%

Source: Quechan Indian Tribal Roll - December 31, 1974

TABLE II

QUECHAN POPULATION PROJECTIONS

	1975			1985			1995		
Age	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0- 4	96	116	213	130	125	255	141	135	276
5- 9	113	102	215	112	108	221	136	130	266
10-14	122	120	242	94	114	208	127	123	250
15-19	97	97	194	111	101	212	111	107	218
20-24	77	91	168	117	118	236	91	113	203
25-29	75	87	162	90	95	185	104	99	202
30-34	43	68	111	70	88	158	107	114	221
35-39	41	42	82	68	83	150	81	90	171
40-44	34	41	74	39	64	103	63	83	146
45-49	20	31	50	36	39	74	59	77	136
50-54	22	32	53	29	37	66	33	58	91
55-59	20	27	46	16	27	44	29	34	64
60-64	11	14	24	17	27	45	23	32	55
65 +	42	44	86	45	58	103	50	78	128
Total	811	908	1,718	976	1,084	2,060	1,155	1,272	2,427

Source: Arizona Office of Economic Planning and Development

TABLE III

LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
FORT YUMA RESERVATION

	Total	Male	Female
Available Labor Force	333	141	192
Employed	159	79	80
Unemployed	174	62	112
Percentage Unemployed	52%	44%	58%

Source: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Report of Labor Force, April, 1977

The majority of the Quechan labor force (working) are employed by the federal and tribal governments. In addition, federally-funded programs employ approximately 70 individuals. Total employment for Fort Yuma, including non-Indian leaseholders, is presented in TABLE IV.

TABLE IV
EMPLOYMENT INVENTORY
FORT YUMA RESERVATION

Source of Employment	Number of Employees
Bureau of Indian Affairs	11
Indian Health Service	42
Fort Yuma Tribe (Administrative)	11
Tribe-Economic Development Planning	2
Federally-Funded Programs/Projects	
Office of Native American Programs	4
Headstart Program	18
Manpower/Public Works Program	7
Alcohol Drug Abuse Program	5
Emergency Food and Medical Services Commodity Food Program	2
Food Nutrition Program	3
Credit Union	2
Halfway House	6
Indian Action Team	14
Community Health Representatives	6
Old Age Home	1
Tribal Education Program	1
Self-Determination Program	3
Tribally-Funded Operations	
Quechan General Store	2
Fort Yuma Trailer Court	2
Fort Yuma Game and Fish	2
Fort Yuma Museum	1
Fort Yuma Library	1
Quechan Environmental Farm	35
Quechan Farming Enterprises	6
Quechan Construction Company	8
Quechan Utility Company	1
Recreation (Community Services)	2
Tribal Enrollment	2
Reservation Businesses - Indian and Non-Indian	
Village Barber Shop	2
Quechan Plaza Curio Shop	2
Raymond's Auto Wreckers (non-Indian)	2
Sans End Motel and Trailer Park (non-Indian)	3
Joe's Drive-In	2
Total	211

Source: OEPAD Estimates, 1977

Regional Analysis

For purposes of economic analysis, the Fort Yuma Region is defined as extending approximately 25 miles in any direction from the Reservation. The area includes Winterhaven, Bard, Yuma, Somerton and San Luis, Sonora, Mexico.

Regional Population

The Fort Yuma Region experienced a population growth rate of 24 percent between 1970 and 1975. TABLE V presents population projections for the region.

TABLE V

POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR THE FORT YUMA REGION

Year	Population
1975	146,500
1980	170,900
1985	193,300
1990	217,400

Source: Arizona Office of Economic Planning and Development, 1975.

Regional Employment Base

Two important components of the Fort Yuma Region economy are government and agriculture. These two sectors constitute the largest sources of income within the region. Other major sectors include tourism and recreation. Potential employment with a proposed desalinization plant promises to impact greatly on the economy of the area.

Government: Various federal, county and state agencies are located within the region. Most of the Yuma County agencies are headquartered in the City of Yuma. The Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Border Patrol and the U.S. Naturalization and Immigration Service maintain offices within the region. Since Yuma is a port-of-entry, the Arizona Corporation Commission (trucking regulations) and the Arizona Commission of Agriculture and Horticulture operate inspection stations in the area.

The Marine Corps Air Station in Yuma, with an annual military payroll of $15 million, employs 3,500 military personnel. The Yuma Proving Ground (YPG), a U.S. Army facility north of Yuma, employs 500 military and 800 civilian personnel. YPG has an annual payroll of approximately $15 million.

Agriculture: The agricultural industry is a strong sector of the Fort Yuma Region economy and the largest component of Yuma County employment.[9] Agricultural acreage has increased 17 percent from 1970 to 1974 in Yuma County. Cash receipts from agricultural marketings are presented in TABLE VI.

Imperial County, California is among the top five agricultural counties in the United States. Gross income from agricultural production exceeded the half billion mark in 1975. TABLE VII presents an inventory of cash receipts from agricultural marketings in Imperial County.[10]

TABLE VI

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MARKETINGS
YUMA COUNTY

	1970	1974
Crops	$ 84,178,000	$168,790,000
Livestock and Livestock Products	30,142,000	67,325,000
Subtotal	$114,320,000	$236,115,000
Government Payments	6,754,000	-0-
TOTAL	$121,074,000	$236,115,000

Source: Arizona Agricultural Statistics, Arizona Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, 1975

TABLE VII

GROSS INCOME FROM AGRICULTURE
IMPERIAL COUNTY

	1974	1975
Apiary	$ 1,102,000	$ 1,047,000
Seed and Nursery Crops	11,870,000	10,780,000
Livestock and Dairy	155,182,000	127,204,000
Field Crops	284,242,000	215,967,000
Vegetable Crops	102,763,000	142,288,000
Fruit and Nut Crops	1,964,000	2,896,000
TOTAL	$557,123,000	$500,182,000

Source: Annual Crop Report, Office of the Agricultural Commissioner, Imperial County, 1975

Agricultural activity in the region consists of crop production, packing and distribution. Million dollar crops include lettuce, tomatoes, wheat, alfalfa, cotton, cantaloupes, onions and watermelon. Employment is not projected to increase in the agricultural sector, due to technological advancements in the field.

Tourism: The region is an important trade and tourism center.[11] Residents of Yuma County and the Winterhaven-Bard area of Imperial County, as well as residents of San Luis, Mexico, purchase most of their goods and services within the region. A gross revenue of $35 million dollars annually is created primarily by cross-country travelers and winter visitors. Tourism in the region is characterized by long term winter visitors; most of whom are 50 years of age or older. To accommodate some of these tourists, the Quechan Tribe operates a modern, 150 unit trailer park offering excellent camping and vacation facilities.

Recreation: Sand dunes within the region offer outdoor recreational potential. Several campgrounds are located near the dunes, allowing dune buggy enthusiasts and other outdoor recreation participants to spend more than one day. A variety of movies have been filmed on the sand dunes east of the Fort Yuma Reservation. Because of the strong resemblance to the desert of North Africa, the sand dunes were used to train General Patton's tank corps during World War II.

Fish may be taken along the Colorado River at any time, provided the anglers possess valid fishing licenses. The tribe requires a trespass permit for fishing or hunting within the reservation. Many camp sites, some with ramps and marinas, are available along the river from Palo Verde to Winterhaven. The community of Bard offers anglers a last minute opportunity to purchase fishing supplies and to replenish their picnic supplies before setting out for the Colorado River.

Principal gamefish in the lower Colorado River are channel catfish, flathead catfish, yellow bullhead, largemouth bass, black crappie, redear sunfish and bluegill. Striped mullet is also available in the river as well as in local drainage canals.

The cottontail rabbit and the blacktailed jackrabbit are the only two species of game mammals that exist in the region. The cottontail is found along the floodplain of the river, while the jackrabbit exists under drier conditions.

Game birds in the region include the Gambel's quail, mourning dove and whitewinged dove. Mourning doves and white-winged doves nest and feed in the area during the spring and summer. Dove season opens in September, when the dove population is estimated to be in the millions. Proper management of the habitat could provide a significant increase in the quail population. Migratory waterfowl in the area also make for exciting hunting during the fall season.

TABLE VIII

YUMA COUNTY EMPLOYMENT[1]

	1974[2]	1975[2]	1980[3]	1985[3]	1990[3]
Total Employment	24,200	25,975	30,275	33,978	38,546
Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary	20,325	20,500	26,426	30,320	35,070
Total Manufacturing Employment	1,425	1,200	2,725	2,725	2,725
Mining and Quarrying	25	25	25	25	25
Construction	1,025	1,100	1,377	1,755	2,217
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	825	825	1,102	1,323	1,592
Trade	5,350	5,525	6,734	7,734	8,954
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	600	600	845	1,100	1,410
Services	3,250	3,500	4,392	5,240	6,274
Government	5,525	5,500	6,524	7,377	8,418
Other Non-agricultural	2,300	2,225	2,702	3,041	3,455
Agricultural	3,875	5,475	3,849	3,658	3,476

[1] Data in this table are for place of work.

[2] Arizona Department of Economic Security. Total Employment does not total wage and salary plus "other", plus agricultural due to adjustment for commuting, multiple job holding and labor management disputes.

[3] EDPM, Arizona Office of Economic Planning and Development, April, 1976.

TABLE IX

YUMA COUNTY PERSONAL INCOME BY MAJOR SOURCES

(thousands of dollars)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	202,585	208,121	223,294	244,892	287,424
BY INDUSTRY					
Farm	57,870	50,178	56,934	57,580	83,474
Non-Farm	144,715	157,943	166,360	187,312	203,950
Private	78,334	85,505	93,293	100,865	110,336
Manufacturing	6,867	8,948	9,538	10,052	10,673
Mining	(D)	(D)	(D)	134	227
Contract Construction	9,520	10,144	12,313	15,528	12,788
Wholesale and Retail Trade	25,440	27,337	30,988	34,429	38,790
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	4,127	4,324	4,934	5,168	6,026
Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities	8,049	8,836	9,881	10,086	11,726
Services	22,127	23,355	22,914	24,374	27,347
Other Industries	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,331	2,759
Government	66,822	72,930	73,719	87,490	93,614
Federal, Civilian	18,440	20,777	23,469	25,833	29,122
Federal, Military	30,561	32,093	27,508	35,558	36,169
State and Local	17,821	20,060	22,742	26,099	28,323
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence					
Net Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Residence	197,090	202,623	217,451	237,959	279,571
Plus: Dividends, Interest, and Rent	16,718	18,239	21,587	27,191	30,764
Plus: Transfer Payments	18,056	21,740	25,102	30,669	36,952
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	231,864	242,602	264,140	295,819	347,287
Per Capita Income (dollars)	3,770	3,815	4,070	4,450	5,119

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. Data are included in totals.

Source: Regional Economics Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Desalinization Project: Construction of a Desalting Complex Unit by the Bureau of Reclamation, for Colorado River water entering Mexico, will have an economic impact in the Yuma area. The deslating plant site will be located about five miles south of the Ft. Yuma Reservation in Arizona. An estimated $230 million dollar expenditure for the project will create employment opportunities both directly and indirectly for area residents.

A first phase study analysis of projected employment indicates that the project will generate a peak increase in jobs of 468 by 1979. After the construction is completed, a work force of approximately 75 people will be required to maintain the desalting complex. By 1981, Yuma County population is expected to grow by 963 as a result of the complex.

Total Employment: Employment in Yuma County increased by 39 percent between 1970 and 1974 and is projected to increase by 22 percent from 1974 to 1980. The Yuma County employment information contained in TABLE VIII reveals no substantial change in the employment among the various sectors within the next 15 years.[12] Nevertheless, employment is projected to increase within every sector except agriculture. Technology will stabilize employment in the agricultural sector.

Personal Income: Total personal income in Yuma County has increased by 50 percent since 1970. Per capita income has increased by 36 percent. TABLE IX indicates Yuma County personal income by major sources from 1970 to 1974.

Employment Multipliers: Employment multipliers quantify the employment increases which one additional job in a basic or export industry creates in other industries or employment sectors. Basic industries which create jobs in retail or service industries include the following examples: tourism, federal government, mining, manufacturing, etc. Several different multipliers have been calculated for Yuma County; however, these multipliers which are shown in TABLE X are applicable to the study area.[13]

These multipliers provide useful information. The Total Employment-Base Employment Multipliers have been calculated using different data sources. The two multipliers show that for every new job in a basic industry, total employment will increase by approximately one and a half jobs, including the basic industry job. The Base Employment - Service Employment Multiplier shows that every new job in a basic industry will create .5 jobs in service sectors.

TABLE X

EMPLOYMENT MULTIPLIERS FOR YUMA COUNTY

Total Employment Base Employment Multiplier

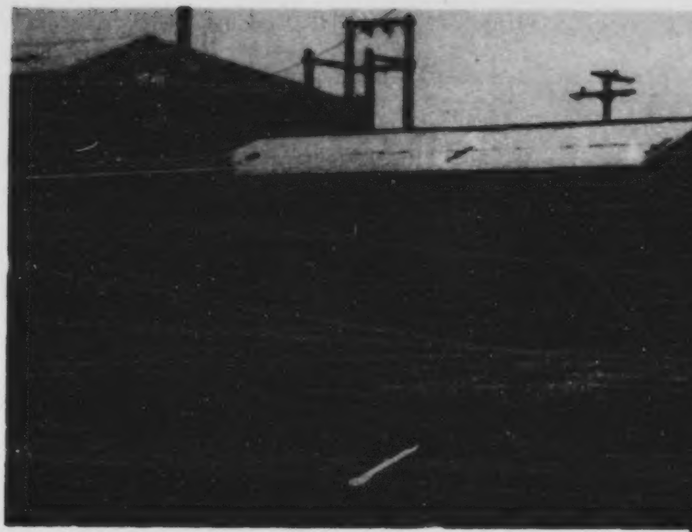
Source	Multiplier
Preliminary Economic Base Analysis of Arizona's Counties, OEPAD, 1970.	1.67
Economic-Demographic Projections Model (EDPM), OEPAD, 1977.	1.50

Base Employment-Service Employment Multiplier

Source	Multiplier
EDPM, OEPAD, 1977.	.5

Summary

The study area has had substantial economic growth since 1970. The population of the area has increased by 15 percent since 1970 and Yuma County, containing the largest part of the study area, has shown increases of 50 percent in total personal income and 6 percent in total employment since 1970. As the various projections indicate, regional economic growth is expected to continue. Adverse fluctuations should not occur since the government sector, agricultural sector, and transcontinental automobile and truck traffic play large roles in the economy of the region and will tend to dampen any significant, long run economic downturn.



Non-Indian Business or Reservation

Ft. Yuma Government Complex

Traditional Quechan House and Museum

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Chapter II

GOALS OF THE PEOPLE

Tribal goals and objectives are important components of the Quechan Tribe Comprehensive Plan. All of the concerns and priority needs of the people must be incorporated in the planning process to be able to offer alternatives for future developments.

Quechan goals and objectives were determined as results of planning, research and community inputs through public meetings and coordination with tribal committees and the tribal council.

The following goals and objectives are of major concern to the Quechan people but are not shown in any order of priority.

Housing

The problem of adequate housing is a major concern of the Quechan people. With only 632.7 acres of land in tribal ownership, tribal members without allotted lands are experiencing difficulty in securing permanent housing sites. The use of agricultural land for new homesites would diminish the economic potential of the Ft. Yuma Reservation. The Tribe needs to continue to develop new areas for homesites. One solution currently being considered is the development of a subdivision. CHAPTER IV discusses housing conditions and needs and alternatives for solving these problems.

Land Claims

Deep affection for land is common among all Indian tribes. The Quechans are no exception. The tribe is continuously trying to regain ownership of their 1884 reservation lands. CHAPTER III discusses the history of land use areas related to the Ft. Yuma Reservation.

Employment Opportunities

Employment opportunities are of basic concern to the Quechan people. With high rates of unemployment and underemployment, obtaining jobs for the people is a priority goal.

Tribal members stated in meetings and interviews that reservation lands can serve as a resource for: "... employment of tribal people;" "... employment opportunities;" "... job opportunities;" and "... jobs."

Education

Education is a major concern of the Quechan people. Although a number of tribal members with college educations return to the reservation, the overall level of educational attainment is low. Expanded educational programs, including vocational training, should be initiated to reflect the needs of both the young and older generations. Educational needs and potentials are discussed in CHAPTER VI.

Tribal Facilities

Facilities to accommodate expanding tribal operations are limited on the Ft. Yuma Reservation. Additional facilities are badly needed to alleviate the crowded conditions of the present administration buildings. One solution for resolving these conditions is the proposed tribal administration building. This building is proposed to house all federal and tribal operations within one central area. CHAPTER IV discusses future development plans of the tribe.

Agricultural Development

Agricultural development is a major factor in the economic growth of the Quechans. Profits from agricultural production provide a supplement to tribal income. Tribal Government should continue to increase agricultural development on Reservation lands to maximize this potential.

Agricultural development is viewed by the tribe as one of the major resources for tribal income and job opportunities. Full utilization of tribal lands in the most productive manner is important to the future of the tribe. Not only will it provide employment opportunities but it will also provide a path to self-determination and attainment and promote independence of Tribal goals. Agricultural development proceeds may also be used for purposes of Tribal management. CHAPTER III discusses the agricultural activities of the tribe.

Improved Health Care

The people are concerned with the availability and quality of health care for tribal members. People stated in interviews that they: "... are not getting good services;" "... waiting too long for service;" and "... the hospital does not provide privacy."

Present conditions at the Public Health Service hospital warrant either a complete renovation or new facilities. Future possibilities for comprehensive health services exist under the new Indian Health Care Improvement Act (Public Law 94-437).

Natural Resource Development

The tribe is concerned about jurisdictional issues related to game and fish management. The tribe has the right to administer the management of game and fish on the reservation. Public Law 280, however, restricts this authority. CHAPTER V discusses these problems and possible alternatives.

Cultural Awareness

Cultural awareness is important to the Quechan people. Interviews conducted on the reservation indicated that many individuals were concerned about the loss of the Quechan language. Elders expressed the need for the children to be more aware of their ancestors and culture.

Agricultural Development
of Quechan Lands

Chapter III

QUECHAN LAND RESOURCES PAST AND PRESENT

Land is conceived by the Quechans as having a quality that provides life-giving sustenance and enhances spiritual values. These beliefs were evident prior to the imposed concepts of "aboriginal possession" and the "doctrine of discovery"

This chapter discusses land use in relation to the Quechans and the Ft. Yuma Reservation. It is structured through major decisions that changed the limits of the Quechan's lands and includes three historic events that have contributed to the present land use and boundaries of the reservation as it is today.

Quechan tribal property and land use have been influenced primarily by Presidential Executive Orders in the years 1883 and 1884, and a controversial Congressional Act of 1894 ratifying the withdrawal of Ft. Yuma Reservation lands. Although the subject of the Ft. Yuma and Quechan Reservation lands could be documented in much greater detail, the comprehensive plan must attempt to relate all physical and cultural factors in the tribal planning process.

Quechan Lands Prior To 1883

The Quechan people have historically lived near and around the Colorado River in southern California and southwestern Arizona. Like other Colorado River Indians, the Quechan utilized large areas of land to hunt and farm prior to confronting European intrusions.

North American colonization by the Spanish during the eighteenth century was established through the development of mission colonies. Mexican land owners, primarily of European descent, continued to impose Spanish law on the southwestern Indians well into the nineteenth century. The Mexican-American War, ending in 1848 with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hildalgo, thrust the Quechans, along with other California tribes, into the realm of the United States.

The Ft. Yuma Reservation Since 1883

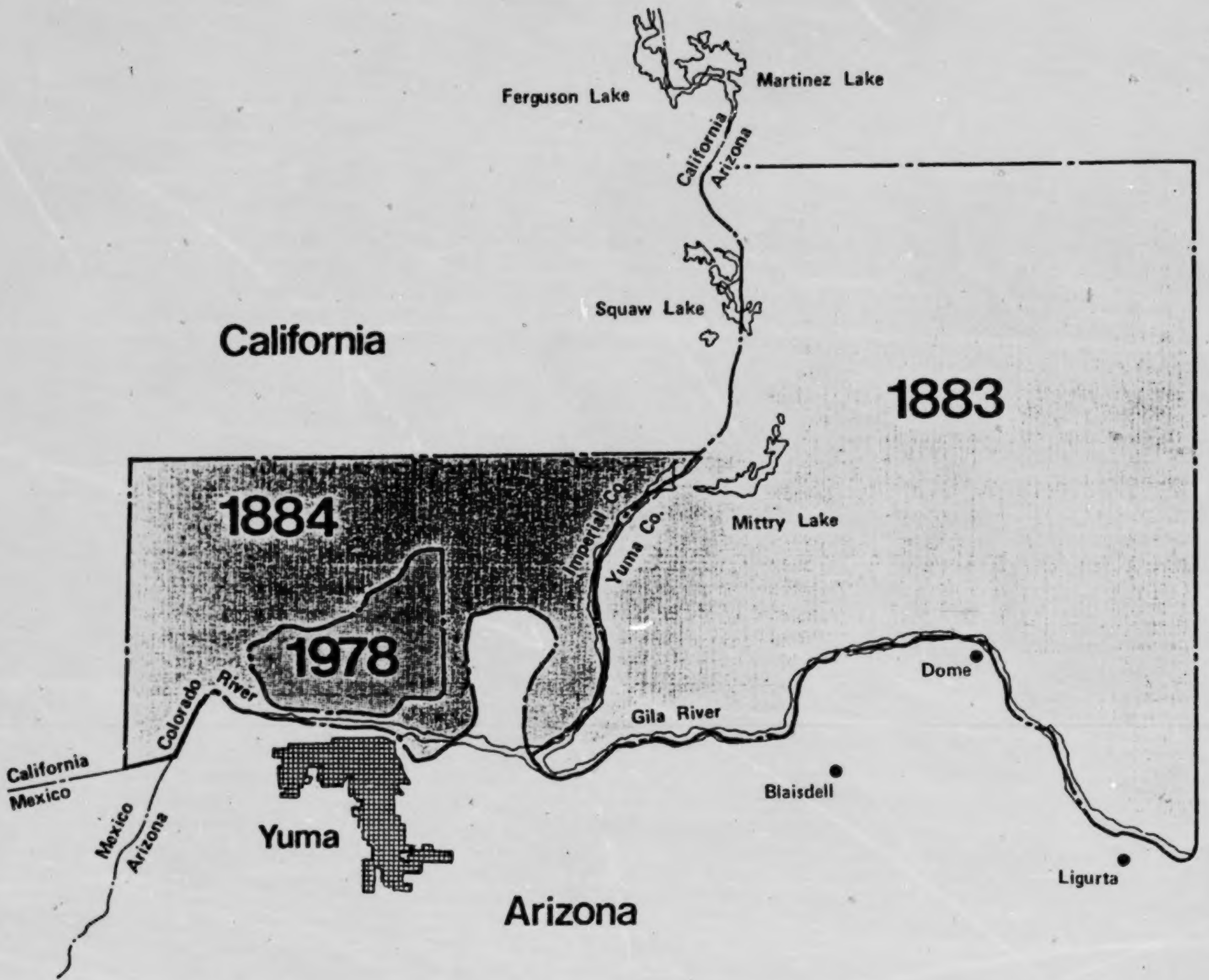
What has become known as the original Ft. Yuma Reservation was set apart by an Executive Order of July 6, 1883. The reservation land area was enclosed by the following boundaries:

> ". . . beginning at a point in the channel of the Colorado River opposite the mouth of the Gila River; thence up the channel of the Gila River to the range line (when extended) between ranges 19 and 20 west of the Gila and Salt River Meridian; thence north on said range line to the first standard parallel south; thence west on said parallel to the channel of the Colorado River; thence down the channel of said river to the place beginning . . ."[1]

Boundaries as outlined for the 1883 Reservation and its territorial sequence are shown in (FIGURE IV).

An Executive Order of January 9, 1884 restored 1883 reservation lands to public domain and established a new reserve, primarily in California.[2]

A Congressional Act of August 15, 1894 ratified a controversial agreement with the Quechans and resulted in the cession of a part of their 1884 reservation to the United States.[3] This controversial agreement was based on coercive acts on the part of United States commissioners and several Indians who supposedly served as translators on behalf of the unsuspecting Quechans. The agreement was ratified in view of the General Allotment Act as amended in 1891. The requirements of this act, in relation to the Quechan population at the time, would have required a reservation of 83,000 acres of farming land or 167,680 acres of grazing land.


Ferguson Lake
Martinez Lake
California
Arizona
Squaw Lake
California
1883
1884
Imperial Co.
Yuma Co.
Mittry Lake
1978
Dome
Colorado River
Gila River
California
Mexico
Blaisdell
Mexico
Arizona
Yuma
Ligurta
Arizona

Territorial Sequence Map: Fig. III

Scale: Mi.
0 1 2 3 4 5 10

Legend:

- ▭ July 6, 1883 Reservation
- ▨ Jan. 9, 1884 Reservation
- ▦ Present Allotted Lands

PREPARED BY THE ARIZONA OFFICE OF ECONOMIC PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT — COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
The preparation of this document was financed in part through a 701 Comprehensive Planning Assistance Grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Major elements of the agreement include: 1) the allotment of five acre parcels of trust patent lands (later increased to ten acre parcels) to each and every member of said Yuma Indians in severalty; 2) disposal of the remaining irrigable lands to the public domain; 3) a grant for a school site and farm not to exceed one-half section; 4) right-of-way through the reservation for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company - subject to restrictions granted to the railroad for the same right-of-way in the March 3, 1871 Act, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company" and 5) a stipulation that the Colorado River Irrigating Company, which was granted a right-of-way through the reservation in 1893, commence construction of the irrigation canal within three years of the date of the passage of the 1894 Act. The basic terms set forth in the 1894 Act were based on a questionable agreement; and subsequent unilateral alterations relating to the Government declaring certain Indian lands as irrigable or nonirrigable and failure to adhere to certain reimbursement schedules for various right-of-ways, have created a history of "inaccuracies."

Allotted Lands And Accreted Lands

Allotted lands that eventually were established under trust patent status for the Quechan people, comprise the current status of the Ft. Yuma Reservation. Like the controversial 1893 agreement as ratified by an Act of Congress in 1894, the allotments and disposal of tribal lands were questionable and administered in a nugatory manner.

Various parcels of land that were not classified as to irrigation potential under the 1894 Act and still remain under public domain have since been classified as irrigable lands. These lands, along with accretions, amount to approximately 5,375 acres of land currently undisposed.

Allotted lands include the ten acre parcels that were subdivided and granted to the individual Quechans with undivided interests (FIGURE IV). Approximately 90 percent of the total allotted lands remain in individual possession today. Although only a small portion of the total family allotments are utilized for housing, approximately 10 percent of each parcel, land for future housing needs is not available because of the increased number of family heirs receiving undivided interests through family deeds.

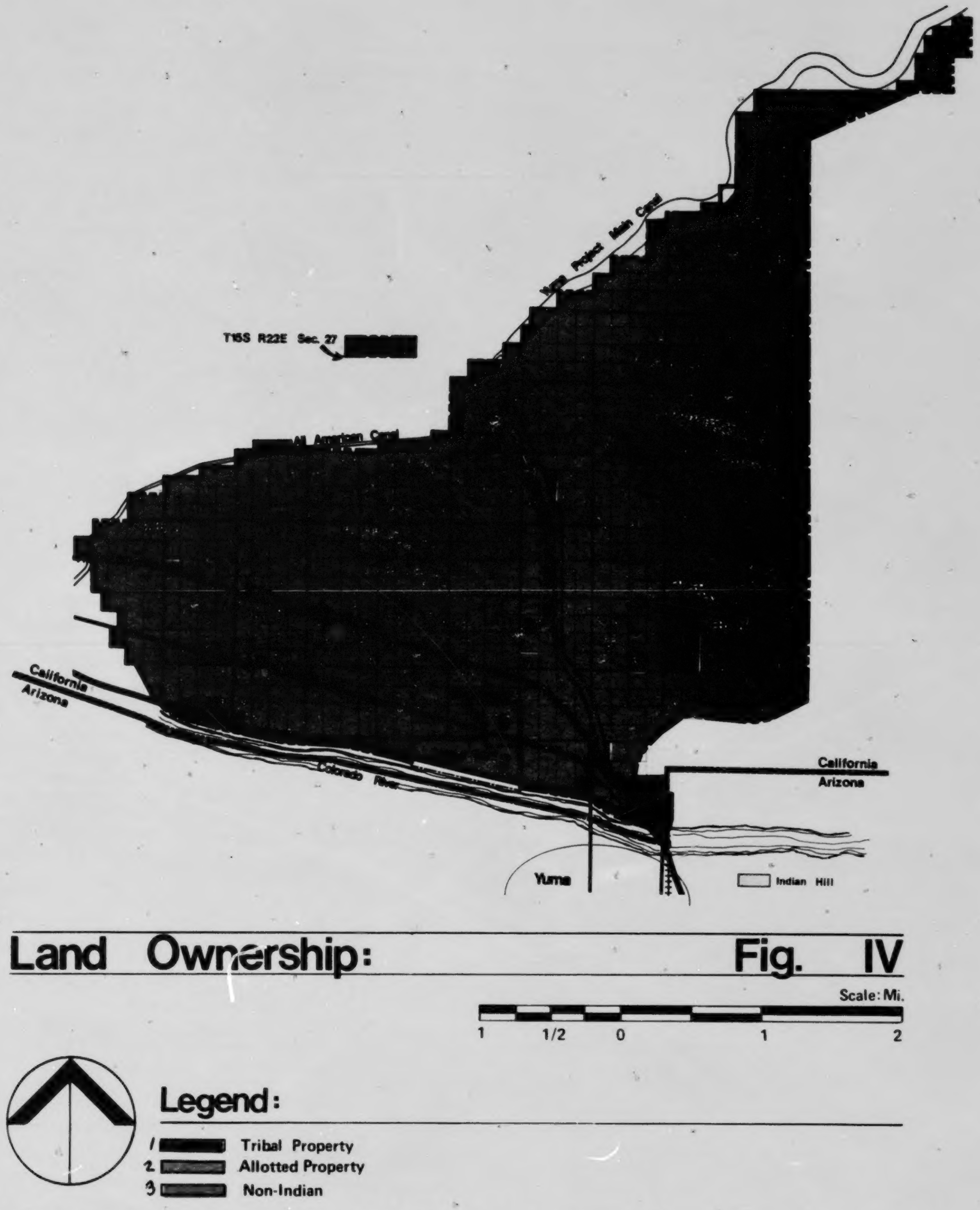
The natural increase of population and status of allotted lands has created a demand for housing and serves as a major planning issue for the tribal council. Because of the reduced personal and tribal acreage available for future growth, land use for all future needs may have to be enhanced by providing housing through subdivisions and containing other uses of land by zoning ordinances. A discussion of each of these questions follows in the land use, zoning and housing sections of the plan.

Current Land Use

The Ft. Yuma Reservation currently consists of 9,246.7 acres of trust allotted and tribal lands. A majority of the land is held in heirship status. TABLE XI shows that 8,134 acres are subdivided in ten acre parcels and are maintained as allotted lands. The Quechan Tribal Council maintains 632.7 acres as community property. The total acreage of the reservation lies in the states of California (8,766.7 acres) and Arizona (480 acres).

A majority of the reservation is developed for agricultural use and the remainder of the land is being utilized primarily for housing, roads, tribal and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) administration offices, commercial property and a host of right-of-ways (FIGURE V).

Quechan lands in Arizona are separated from the Ft. Yuma Reservation and consist of two parcels that contain twelve, forty acre parcels granted as homesteads in trust status. This land is utilized primarily for agriculture and is developed on a lease basis by non-Indians.


T15S R22E Sec. 27
Yuma Project Main Canal
All American Canal
California
Arizona
Colorado River
California
Arizona
Yuma
Indian Hill
Scale: Mi.
1
1/2
0
1
2
Legend:
1 Tribal Property
2 Allotted Property
3 Non-Indian

Land Ownership: Fig. IV

PREPARED BY THE ARIZONA OFFICE OF ECONOMIC PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT — COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
The preparation of this document was financed in part through a 701 Comprehensive Planning Assistance Grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

TABLE XI

LAND USE - FT. YUMA RESERVATION, 1977

LAND USE CATEGORY			ACRES
California	-	Allotted Lands	8,134.0
	-	Tribal Lands	632.71
Arizona	-	Homestead Allotments	480.0
	Total Acreage		9,246.71
Use of Allotted Lands			
-	Undeveloped[1]		490.0
-	Developed[2]		7,730.0
-	Non-Indian[3]		40.0
-	Non-Indian Lease[4]		
		Cotton Gin	20.0
		Methodist Church	6.0
		Wrecking Yard	10.0
		Trailer Court	10.0
		U. S. Government (Aeronautical Radio Tower)	.32
-	Non-Indian Land In Fee		
		Morman Church	1.0
		Raymond Bell	10.0
Use of Tribal Lands			
-	Environmental Farm		12.0
-	Burial Grounds		10.0
-	Agriculture		190.0
-	Governmental[5] and Bureau of Indian Affairs		35.71
-	Commercial		
		Trailer Court	10.0
		Grocery Store and Restaurant	2.0
		Child Care Center	3.79

Source: OEPAD and Ft. Yuma BIA staff estimates, 1977

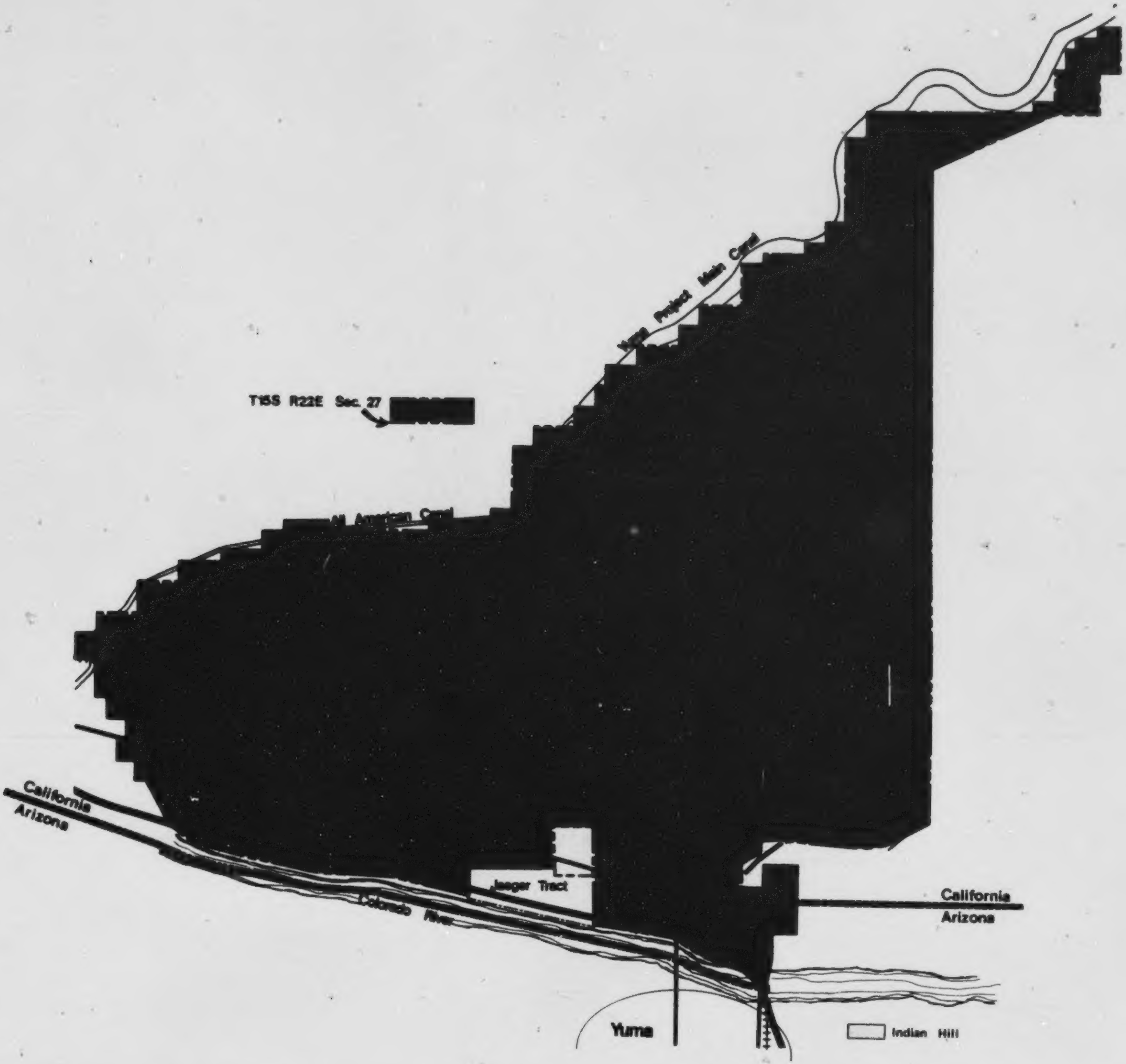
[1] Includes allotted and Tribal lands that have not been cleared for agricultural development but are used in part as housing sites.

[2] Includes allotted lands leased to non-Indians and the Quechan Farming Enterprise for agricultural purposes. The lands also have some homesites that could reduce the developed farm land acreage.

[3] Allotted lands willed to or purchased by non-Indians.

[4] Allotted lands leased to non-Indians for commercial and religious and U.S. Government use.

[5] Includes a tribal parcel that is used for Quechan governmental buildings, Public Health Service facilities, and a Catholic Church site lease.


T15S R22E Sec. 27
Yuma Project Main Canal
All American Canal
California
Arizona
Colorado River
Jaeger Tract
California
Arizona
Yuma
Indian Hill

Land Use: Fig. V

Scale: Mi.

1 1/2 0 1 2

Legend:

1 ▬ Commercial
2 ▬ Agricultural
3 ▨ Agricultural (Undeveloped)
4 ▬ Public/Quasi Public

PREPARED BY THE ARIZONA OFFICE OF ECONOMIC PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT — COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
The preparation of this document was financed in part through a 701 Comprehensive Planning Assistance Grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Land within the current reservation area is generally low, flat, loamy and irrigable. Because of the excellent agricultural potential, a majority of the Quechan property is utilized for agricultural purposes. Allotted lands under cultivation are generally leased to non-Indians and tribally owned and leased lands are currently being farmed and developed as Tribal enterprises. These projects include an earth farm with approximately 190 acres under development and cultivation and an environmental farm that consists of hydroponic applications of chemicals in a controlled environment.

The earth farm is a project that has been undertaken by the Quechans to provide employment and income for the community. Land utilized for the earth farm includes acreage under lease from the Bureau of Land Management, some Tribal property and allotted lands leased from community citizens.

Stimulation of the Ft. Yuma Reservation's economy has been achieved through the development of a greenhouse farming project that was initiated by the Quechans in 1972. The environmental installation, owned and operated by the tribe, is located on twelve acres of tribal land that was donated for the project. A modified form of hydroponics is utilized to grow and produce high yield crops of tomatoes and cucumbers in greenhouses.

Tribal employment increased substantially by providing jobs with the Environmental Farm. The labor force includes 65 full and part-time employees and 95 percent of the labor force comes from the Quechan community.

The environmental farm consists of approximately 9.2 acres of greenhouse nursery and production facilities. Other initial developments include a service building, packing equipment, refrigerated storage, loading docks and a heating boiler system. Successful management by the Quechans and a climate conducive to this type of agricultural development have served to enhance their economy and provide an intensified use of tribal lands.[4]

TABLE XI also indicates the categories and approximate acreages of other uses of Ft. Yuma Reservation lands. BIA data related to housing indicates that 288 individual housing units are occupied in 1977. The housing location map, page 28 shows the low-density distribution of these houses.

Major factors relating to future land-use and housing developments are: 1) the undivided interests in heirship status of the allotted lands, 2) a relatively small percentage of Tribal acreage and 3) an existing need for additional housing.

Additional uses of reservation land that impact the community to a smaller extent are the Council and BIA governmental buildings and facilities (92 acres), commercial (45 acres), religious (17 acres) and roads (approximately 200 acres).

Comparatively, future planning alternatives may be prioritized for housing, agriculture and governmental buildings and facilities.

Zoning

Quechan land use has been developed primarily through federal restrictions inherent in reservation trust status. Two classifications of land generated by the creation of the reservation include tribal property and allotted lands in severalty. The Quechan community has utilized these two categories of land, mainly for housing and governmental administrative purposes until recent tribal agricultural developments and several commercial leases have permitted additional uses of the reservation without the benefit of a Tribal zoning ordinance.

Although the Tribal Council has passed and adopted an ordinance in 1973 that created a Zoning and Planning Commission (see (APPENDIX A), no zoning ordinances have been adopted. Tribal zoning ordinances would be of assistance to the decision making processes for future community development. Especially since the court, in the recent Santa Rosa case, determined that a county in a P. L. 280 state is without jurisdiction to enforce its zoning ordinance and building code on the Santa Rosa Rancheria.

Imperial County, in the Current Land Use Plan - Bard-Winterhaven Planning Unit, adopted January 20, 1976, indicates that most of the Reservation, consisting of public domain lands and leased in part by the Quechans, is designated as an Open Space Zone by Imperial County.[5] The lease contract specifies that the land may be used for recreation, industrial or commercial purposes. The Imperial County Planning Department has indicated that they have no jurisdiction on the Ft. Yuma Reservation (see Appendix G).

Existing Right-Of-Ways, Reserves And Related Encumbrances

Right-of-ways (ROW) on the Quechan lands have been established and maintained prior to and throughout the history of the Ft. Yuma Reservation. Currently, lands under contract in some manner for ROW, reserves or related encumbrances include approximately 8 percent (± 691.6 acres) of the total reservation acreage (FIGURE XII - in back pocket).

These reserved lands can be documented as early as 1871 when Congress passed "An Act to Incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company." More recent ROW and lease contracts include the 173 acres of reservation lands obtained for Interstate Highway 8 and a .32 of an acre, U.S. Government lease for an aeronautical tower.

TABLE XII includes 14 contracts for ROW, or non-Indian encumbrances, existing on the Ft. Yuma Reservation. The text related to the tenure of these contracts ranges from terms of "indefinite" to "temporary use and occupancy." Some of the contracts have terms and conditions that state the specific contract shall be for a term certain and shall expire unless renewed. Several of the ROW contracts have expired and continual use of the land in question has been maintained.

The Ft. Yuma Agency of the BIA is responsible for administering ROW and other land use contracts on behalf of the Quechan Tribal Council. Although copies of the related contracts and individual maps of the encumbered lands are readily available, a single current map showing any revised ROW would serve to improve the Quechan planning process. Such a map could be a part of an official map maintained by the Quechan government to show the on-going and current status of their land and land use.

Undeveloped Quechan
Lands & Public Domain

page 23 non reproducible
photos

TABLE XII

EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAYS, RESERVES AND RELATED ENCUMBRANCES OF RECORD

	Leaseholder	Type	Estimated Area (acres)	Present Reservation
1.	Bureau of Reclamation	Reservation Levees	616.00	300.00
2.	Federal Power Commission[1]	Transmission Line	60.00	.00
3.	Southern Pacific Pipeline Co.	Pipeline	43.00	3.00
4.	Bureau of Reclamation	Drainage Ditch	31.00	31.00
5.	Bureau of Reclamation	Transmission Line	9.00	.00
6.	Bureau of Reclamation	All American Canal	1,985.00	.00
7.	Bureau of Reclamation	Transmission Line	123.00	62.00
8.	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph	Transmission Line	35.94	35.94
9.	Catholic Church	Mission Site	.75	.75
10.	Federal Power Commission[2]	Power Project	337.04	.00
11.	Southern Sierra Power Co.	Transmission Line	104.47	.00
12.	Bureau of Land Management[3]	Transmission Line	8.75	.00
13.	California Division of Highways	Interstate Highway	173.00	60.00
14.	Coachella Valley Electric Company	Transmission Line	430.00	.00
15.	Methodist Episcopal Church	Mission Site	1.00	1.00
16.	Bureau of Reclamation	Cathodic Protection Unit	8.25	8.25
17.	Imperial Irrigation Company	Transmission Line	15.10	15.10
18.	Inter-California Railroad	Right-of-Way	45.20	.00
19.	Southern Pacific Railroad Company	Station Grounds	55.42	.00
20.	Southern Pacific Railroad Company	Right-of-Way	165.00	101.82
21.	California Highway Commission	Right-of-Way	90.00	42.42
22.	Imperial County and State of California	Right-of-Way	125.00	30.00
23.	Southern Pacific Railroad	Right-of-Way (Re-alignment)		
24.	Federal Aviation Administration	Aeronautical Tower	.32	.32
			4,462.24	691.60

Source: BIA Phoenix Area Office

[1] Southern Sierra Power Company (and successor corporation)
[2] The Nevada-California Electric Corporation
[3] Imperial Irrigation District

NOTE: The corrections are for Right-of-Way under present Reservation. The other acres represent the Reservation in 1883.

Railroad ROW Use on Reservation

Omni Station ROW

CHAPTER III

1. Presidential Executive Order of July 6, 1883.

2. Presidential Executive Order of January 9, 1884.

3. Act of Congress, August 15, 1894 (28 Stat. 333).

4. Fort Yuma Reservation Chooses Hydroponics. Washington, DC, Journal, United Indian Planning Association, March, 1977.

5. Current Land Use Plan - Bard-Winterhaven Planning Unit, El Centro, California: Imperial County Planning Department, January, 1976.

Chapter IV

HOUSING

STATUS AND NEEDS

Housing is a major concern of the Quechan people. Population growth and the status of allotted lands that have been deeded to family heirs with undivided interest have created major housing issues for the Quechans. With a current shortage of houses and established housing-land use patterns, the Tribal Council needs to determine future housing needs and site locations.

Housing developments on the reservation increased in 1965 with the completion of ten Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Mutual Self-Help homes. By 1970, the number of housing starts increased rapidly. This increase was due to a conventional Mutual Help program administered by HUD. The Housing Improvement Program (HIP), administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the elderly, also contributed to the increase in housing developments on the Ft. Yuma Reservation.

Present Housing Conditions

Currently, a total of 240 houses are being occupied on the reservation.[1] FIGURE VI indicates the number and types of houses constructed through various grants.

All the recently constructed HUD and BIA funded houses have indoor plumbing and adequate sanitary systems. These houses are typical block construction, two and three bedroom, ranch style with a single carport. Although HUD and BIA-HIP houses are classifed as low-cost housing, they are an improvement over older dwelling units.

Eighty houses on the Reservation are classified as substandard by the Phoenix Area BIA office.[2] These units are lacking either adequate plumbing or are in states of disrepair. In addition to substandard units, approximately 75 percent of the Quechan households are overcrowded with several families residing in single-family houses.

Existing water and sewer systems within the reservation are inadequate (see CHAPTER V, Physical Systems Planning). The water system consists of undersized pipe with an inadequate capacity for supplying domestic demand. No central sewer system exists throughout the reservation except those serving the area between Indian Hill and the Quechan Environmental Farm. Electric power supplied by the Imperial Irrigation District appears adequate. Telephone service is provided by Pacific Bell Telephone Company.

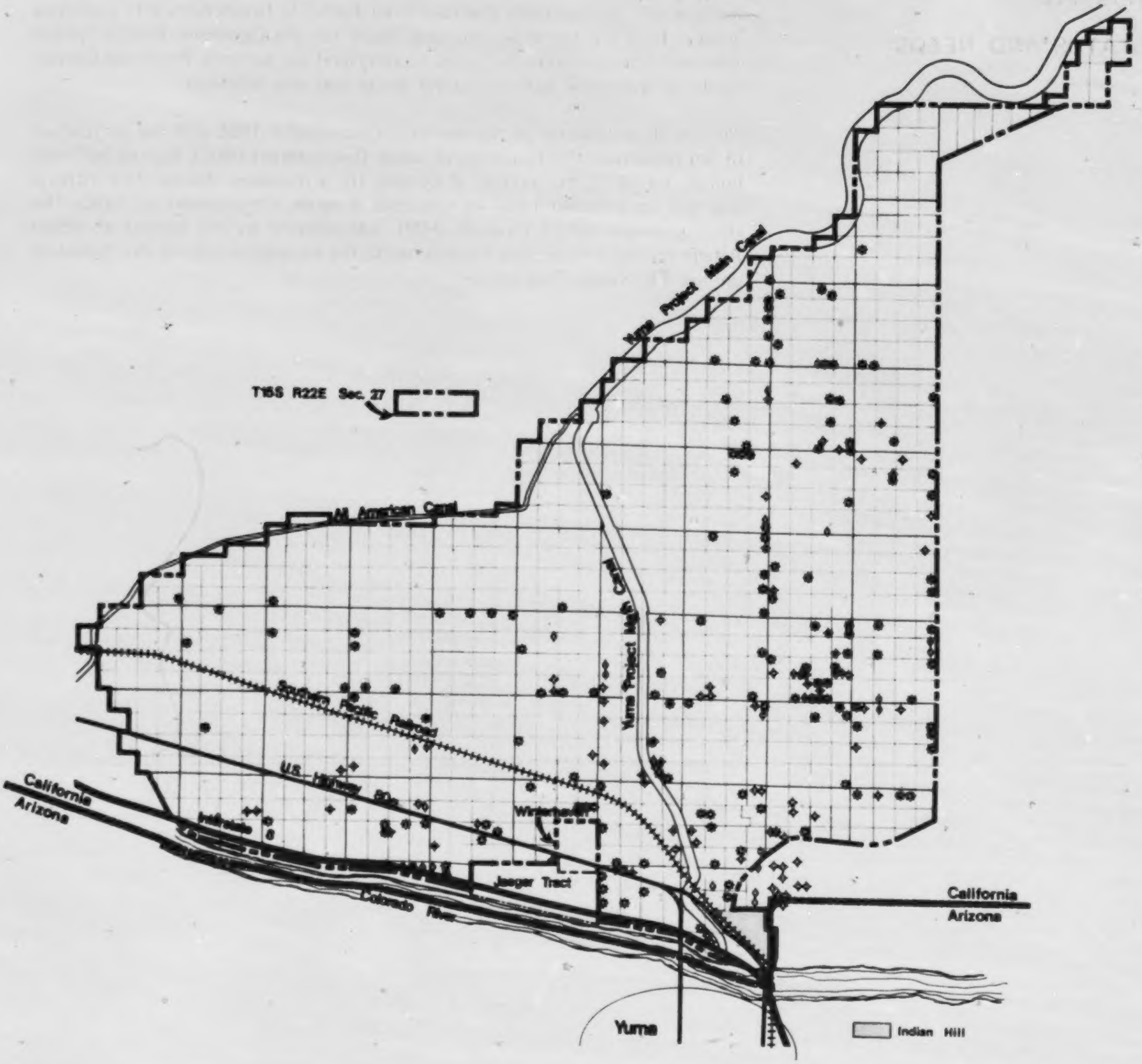
TABLE XIII

QUECHAN HOUSES BY FUNDING SOURCE

Funding Source	Number of Houses
HUD Mutual Self-Help	105
BIA Direct Loan	16
FHA and VA Loans	6
California Highway Displacement	3
Private Construction	3
Mobile Homes	9
BIA Housing Improvement Program	18
Other Substandard Dwellings	80
Total	240*

Source: BIA Ft. Yuma Agency, 1977

*Occupied as May, 1976


T15S R22E Sec. 27
All American Canal
Yuma Project Main Canal
Yuma Project Main Canal
Southern Pacific Railroad
U.S. Highway 80
California
Arizona
Interstate 8
Winterhaven
Jaeger Tract
Colorado River
California
Arizona
Yuma
Indian Hill

Housing: Fig. VI

Scale: Mi.

1 1/2 0 1 2

Legend:

- ● H.U.D. (Existing & Proposed)
- ◊ B.I.A./H.I.P./F.H.A.
- ◆ Mobile Homes
- ◈ Cal. Hwy./29 Palms/Others

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Future Housing Needs

In accordance with Tribal population projections, a total of 313 dwelling units will be required to adequately house the Quechans by 1980. A total of 100 applications, by families needing standard and more modern houses, are currently on file with the BIA, Ft. Yuma Agency.

Considerations for future housing needs by the Tribal Council include alternatives for subdivisions and additional dwelling units for the elderly. An Interim Child Care Center recently constructed, will serve as a temporary children's home.

The most immediate planning needs are for future, single family houses and their location in regards to allotted land use and the small number of Tribal acres available for housing.

Subdivision Alternatives

This section discusses the alternative of constructing houses in a subdivision which is a different approach for the Quechans in meeting their housing needs. Existing housing is sparsely distributed because of trust allotments under which the Ft. Yuma Reservation is subdivided.

A major factor contributing to the need for additional dwelling units and future needs, is the requirement for unencumbered land that is suitable for housing sites. Two sites are currently under consideration by the Tribal Council. FIGURE VII indicates the general areas of these subdivision site locations.

Site One

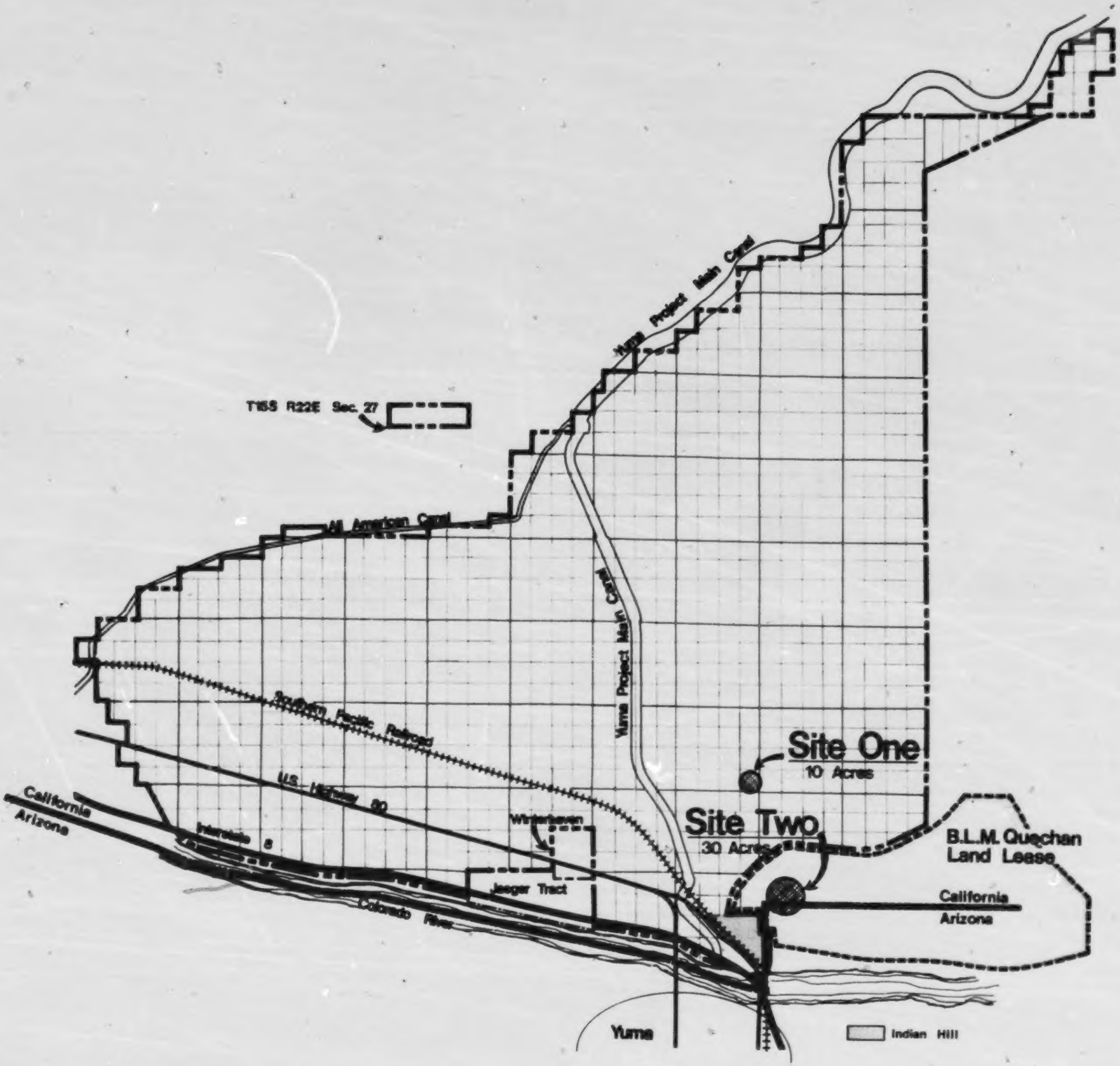
This site is a ten acre parcel located adjacent to the Quechan Community Center. The land is Tribal property and currently being utilized for agricultural development.

The topography of the parcel is level with a slight slope toward the south. The level of underground water is at a depth of ten to fifteen feet. Area soils are characterized by alluvial, fine textured, silty soils of the Colorado River flood plains. Clearing, grading, or cut and fill operations would not be necessary in this area.

All utilities are available to the area. The site is within the area of the reservation that is served by the sewer system. Water and electrical hook-ups would be available for the use of this parcel as a subdivision.

The site is located in close proximity to schools and reservation commercial and recreation areas. Although the ten acres of Tribal property are currently being utilized for agriculture, additional land could be used for the same purpose by negotiating and transferring non-Indian leases of allotted lands to the Quechans.

Ten acres of land could provide enough area for a subdivision of approximately 50 houses utilizing standard designs. The number of houses per acre would depend on the density that the Tribal Council and the community would be willing to accept.


Yuma Project Main Canal
T15S R22E Sec. 27
All American Canal
Yuma Project Main Canal
Southern Pacific Railroad
U.S. Highway 80
California
Arizona
Interstate 8
Winterhaven
Jaeger Tract
Colorado River
Site One
10 Acres
Site Two
30 Acres
B.L.M. Quechan
Land Lease
California
Arizona
Yuma
Indian Hill

Subdivision Development: Fig. VII

Scale: Mi.
1
1/2
0
1
2

Legend:

▨ Subdivision Sites (Proposed)

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Site Two

Site two is a 30 acre parcel located within the acreage leased by the Quechans from the Bureau of Land Management.[3] The land is in the area known as the Island and is accreted acreage separated by a Bureau of Reclamation levee.[4] BLM approval would be necessary to convert about 3.3 percent of the land for a subdivision.

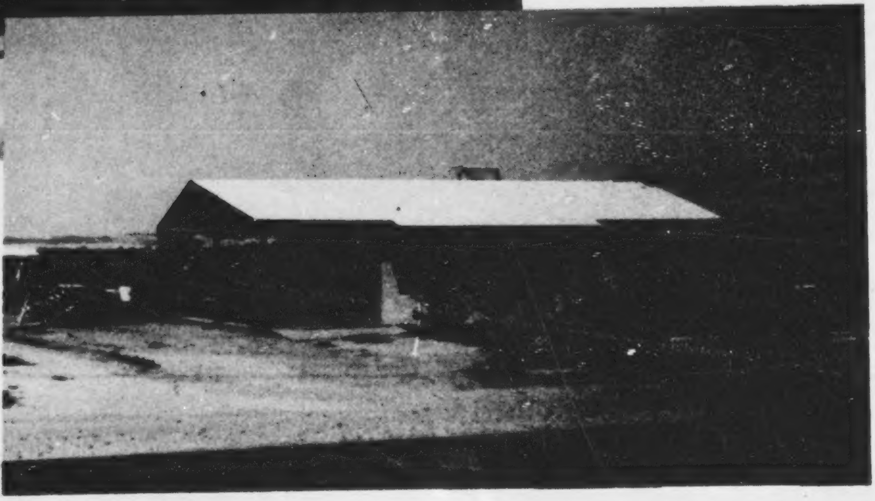
This site has similar physical characteristics as Site One with the exception of the water table being slightly higher in this area. If a subdivision is located in this area, some acreage not currently developed for agriculture would need minimal clearing and grading.

Improvements are currently not available on the site. However, utility improvements can be extended and developed. Water, sewer and electrical functions are located approximately 500 yards from the site. Water for the subdivision would be provided from the existing system. Additional water, sewer and electrical hookups would not be impeded in the short distances to existing facilities. The current water supply is taken from two wells located about one mile from the Colorado River.

The Bureau of Reclamation maintains right-of-ways in the area. However, location of a subdivision would not interfere with any conditional uses and the Tribal Council has indicated a willingness to use a part of the land as a subdivision site. Located about one mile south of Site One, this parcel of land is situated in approximately the same proximity to community facilities.

The lease contract for this property would need to be amended; coördination with the Bureau of Land Management and Bureau of Reclamation would be necessary for initiating a subdivision project. Separate terms may be required for both agricultural and subdivision land use.

Substandard Housing



Modern Housing

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CHAPTER IV

1. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Ft. Yuma Agency Housing Data, 1977.

2. Phoenix Area Consolidated Housing Inventory. Phoenix, Arizona: Phoenix BIA Area Office, September, 1976.

3. "Lease of Land To The Quechan Tribe of The Ft. Yuma Indian Reservation", (Contract No. 14-01-0002-0014). Yuma: United States Department of the Interior, Lower Colorado River Office (BLM), January 17, 1969.

4. Floodplain Information, Colorado River, Palo Verde Dam to Imperial Dam. U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, October, 1974.

Chapter V

PHYSICAL SYSTEMS PLANNING

This chapter describes and includes recommendations in the areas of transportation, environmental services, recreation and Tribal police and fire facilities. Capital improvements are not discussed specifically as they are related in the Tribal Goals and Objectives. Any specific capital improvements are of necessity related to current Tribal expenditures and projected budgetary data.

Transportation

Transportation systems serving the Quechans include regional and local linkages for most central cities in Arizona, California and Mexico. The Ft. Yuma area is served by regional networks for motor vehicle, bus, air and railroad transport.[1] Local transportation routes consist of federal, county, and Indian Service primary and secondary roads. This section of the plan discusses transportation networks, local routes, patterns and needs of the Quechans and the Ft. Yuma Reservation.

Regional Transportation Networks

Regional transportation services that are available to the Quechans are provided by rail, air, bus and freight trucking through Yuma, Arizona. The Yuma area is served by a main line for the Southern Pacific and national Amtrack railroads. These systems provide access to major California and Arizona markets as well as linkages with other regional railroad networks.

The Southern Pacific main line runs through the southern portion of the Ft. Yuma Reservation in an east to west direction. Although the railroad does not serve the Quechans directly for either passenger or freight purposes, the Southern Pacific maintains two box cars on the reservation that are currently being utilized as warehouses by a beer distributor. The authority for this procedure has not been discerned through a contractual agreement.

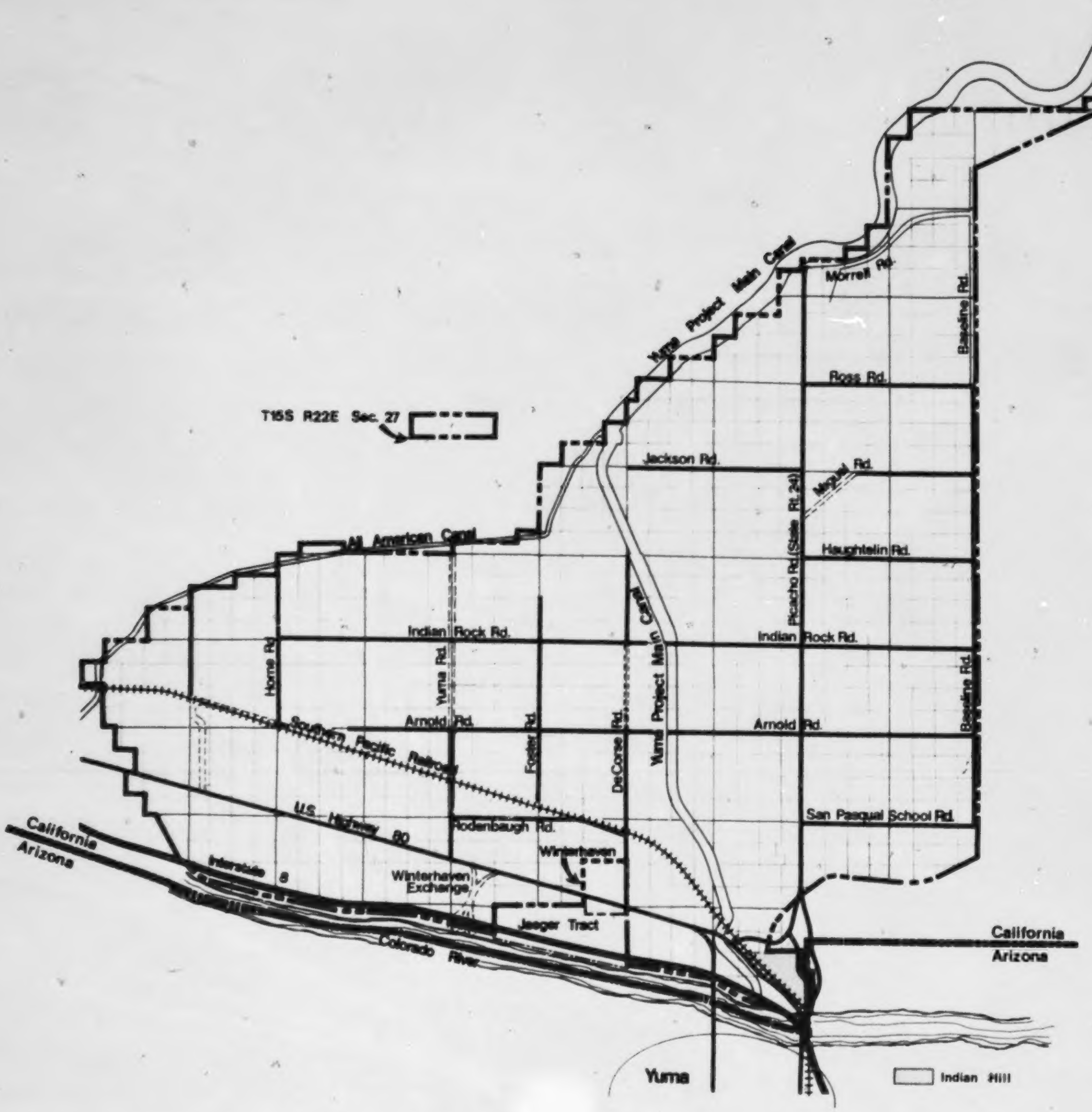
Bus service by national and regional companies is available, and schedules for local travel provide transportation to most regional and central cities. Air freight and passenger service is provided through Yuma International Airport. The airport is served by regional and intrastate airline companies on a daily basis.

The Ft. Yuma Reservation is also served by federal highways, Interstate 8, Imperial County and Indian Service routes. Interstate 8 bisects the reservation and will cross the Colorado River at the northern boundary of Yuma. The Interstate bridge over the river and additional Yuma approaches are scheduled for completion in 1978. Federal highway 80 also bisects the reservation and parallels the Interstate. Imperial County routes cross the reservation, in northeasterly and east to west directions, and provide access to California towns near Ft. Yuma.

Local Transportation Routes

Primary access for the Ft. Yuma Reservation is provided by Indian Service primary and county roads linked with federal highways (FIGURE VIII). Interstate 8 interchanges provide approaches to federal highway 80 and two intersections, county route 22 and Indian Service secondary route 31, provide access to the reservation at its southern boundary. County route 22 bisects the reservation and runs in a northeasterly direction and provides a northern access point for Ft. Yuma.[2]

Federal highway 80 passes through the town of Winterhaven, located within the reservation and approximately one mile from Tribal Headquarters. Highway 80 also intersects with Indian Service route 31 and crosses the Colorado River via an old, narrow steel bridge. The highway bridge is located adjacent to a railroad bridge and may have to be improved in the near future.


T15S R22E Sec. 27
Yuma Project Main Canal
Morrell Rd.
Baseline Rd.
Ross Rd.
Jackson Rd.
Miguel Rd.
All American Canal
Picacho Rd.(State Rt. 24)
Haughtelin Rd.
Indian Rock Rd.
Indian Rock Rd.
Home Rd.
Yuma Rd.
Arnold Rd.
Foster Rd.
DeCorse Rd.
Yuma Project Main Canal
Arnold Rd.
Baseline Rd.
Southern Pacific Railroad
U.S. Highway 80
Rodenbaugh Rd.
San Pasqual School Rd.
California
Arizona
Interstate 8
Winterhaven
Winterhaven Exchange
Jaeger Tract
Colorado River
California
Arizona
Yuma
Indian Hill

Land Transportation Routes: Fig. VIII

Scale: Mi.

1 1/2 0 1 2

Legend:

━━ Paved Road

┼┼┼ Graded Road

═══ Unimproved Road

- - - Proposed Road (Paved)

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Although vehicle counts for highway 80 on the loop bridge are lower than the Yuma Fourth Avenue route, the loop and bridge provide the most direct access to the reservation from the City of Yuma and is utilized by local Indian traffic, recreation enthusiasts and farmers in the valley.

The Imperial County Transportation Department provides some assistance to the Quechans and maintains county routes through the reservation.[3] Current projects include a proposal to improve the railroad bridge and underpass on county route 22. This route links the highway 80 loop with Picacho Road. The railroad bridge restricts the access of larger trucks and freight transfers for the reservation enterprises.

Another railroad bridge project would replace an old, wooden trestle that crosses Indian Service secondary route 13. Improvements of this railroad bridge and route, currently a gravel, single lane road, would allow access to highway 80 for Quechan citizens at the far western portion of the Ft. Yuma Reservation.

Other proposed projects would: 1) develop Winterhaven Drive to link highway 80 to Interstate 8, Winterhaven interchange, 2) widen and pave Indian Service secondary route 9, 3) widen and pave Picacho Road north of Indian Service secondary route 12 (Ross Road) linking it with Muriel Road, 4) widen and pave Indian Service secondary route 10 (Miguel Road) linking it with Picacho Road and 5) widen and pave Imperial County route (First Avenue) linking it with Indian Service secondary route 5 (Decorse Road).

Local Transportation Patterns and Needs

Travel patterns of Quechan citizens within the Ft. Yuma Reservation and local area includes transportation via personal vehicles to several primary destinations. Tribal headquarters, the Public Health Service Hospital, several Quechan commercial businesses and the San Pasqual School, all located in and near the southeastern and eastern portions of the reservation, comprise the major points of destination for reservation travel by the Quechans.

The cities of Winterhaven and Yuma are utilized by the Quechan people for shopping and major purchases. Travel distances to each of these communities are about equal ranging from one to six miles. Yuma, a central city for the region, receives most Quechan trade; travel distances for a majority of the people range from two to twelve miles per round-trip.

Primary Indian Service routes, county and federal highways utilized for local travel include: 1) Picacho Road (County route 22) for north-south reservation travel, 2) Arnold Road (County route 4) and Indian Rock Road (County route 6) for east-west reservation travel, 3) federal highway 80 to Winterhaven and 4) Interstate 8 and the federal highway 80 loop, with Indian Service secondary route 31, to Yuma.

Public transportation for the Quechans is provided through a community bus and Public Health Service Transportation for medical purposes. School bus transportation is provided for students in conjunction with school-related activities. The Quechan community bus is also used to provide transportation for the Cocopah people to Public Health Service facilities located on the Ft. Yuma Reservation. The Cocopah Reservation is located about twenty miles south of Ft. Yuma.

Although local transportation needs are not generally a problem for the majority of the Quechans, additional transportation services would help in individual and organized travel for educational, employment and cultural purposes. A scheduled mini-bus operation within the reservation and local area would be of assistance to the people.

Environmental Services

Environmental services, as generally defined in this plan, includes a description of the existing water supply and distribution, sewerage and disposal treatment, and solid waste utility systems of the Ft. Yuma Reservation. This section also describes these systems in relation to Tribal land use and future utility needs. The Indian Health Service, a division of the Public Health Service in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, provides primary technical planning and development assistance for reservation environmental services.

Quechan administration of utilities involves policy decisions through the Tribal Council and its Public Works Committee. Tribal responsibilities include capital expenditures in coordination with other governmental grants and all operation and maintenance functions. Federal assistance has also been provided through the Economic Development Administration and Environmental Protection Agency.

Water Supply

Domestic water for the reservation is provided by two wells, well A and well C, located in the northwestern portion of the reservation (FIGURE IX). The wells are both 192 feet deep with a static water level of 12 feet. They are driven by line shaft turbines and are capable of delivering water at the rate of 450 gallons per minute.

Wells A and C provide domestic water for storage in a 750,000 gallon standpipe connected by a five mile transmission main of 10 and 12 inch asbestos cement pipe.

The remaining water distribution system on the reservation consists of polyethylene and polyvinyl chloride pipe. The system does not serve the entire reservation. The Public Health Service has committed funds for additional improvements and facilities to maintain the water requirements of existing and new houses. Proposed water system developments include additional distribution lines, a new storage reservoir and repairs for the existing transmission system.

Drinking water standards, as adopted by the U.S. Public Health Service are summarized in TABLE XIV. Water samples from well A and well C are summarized in Table XV.

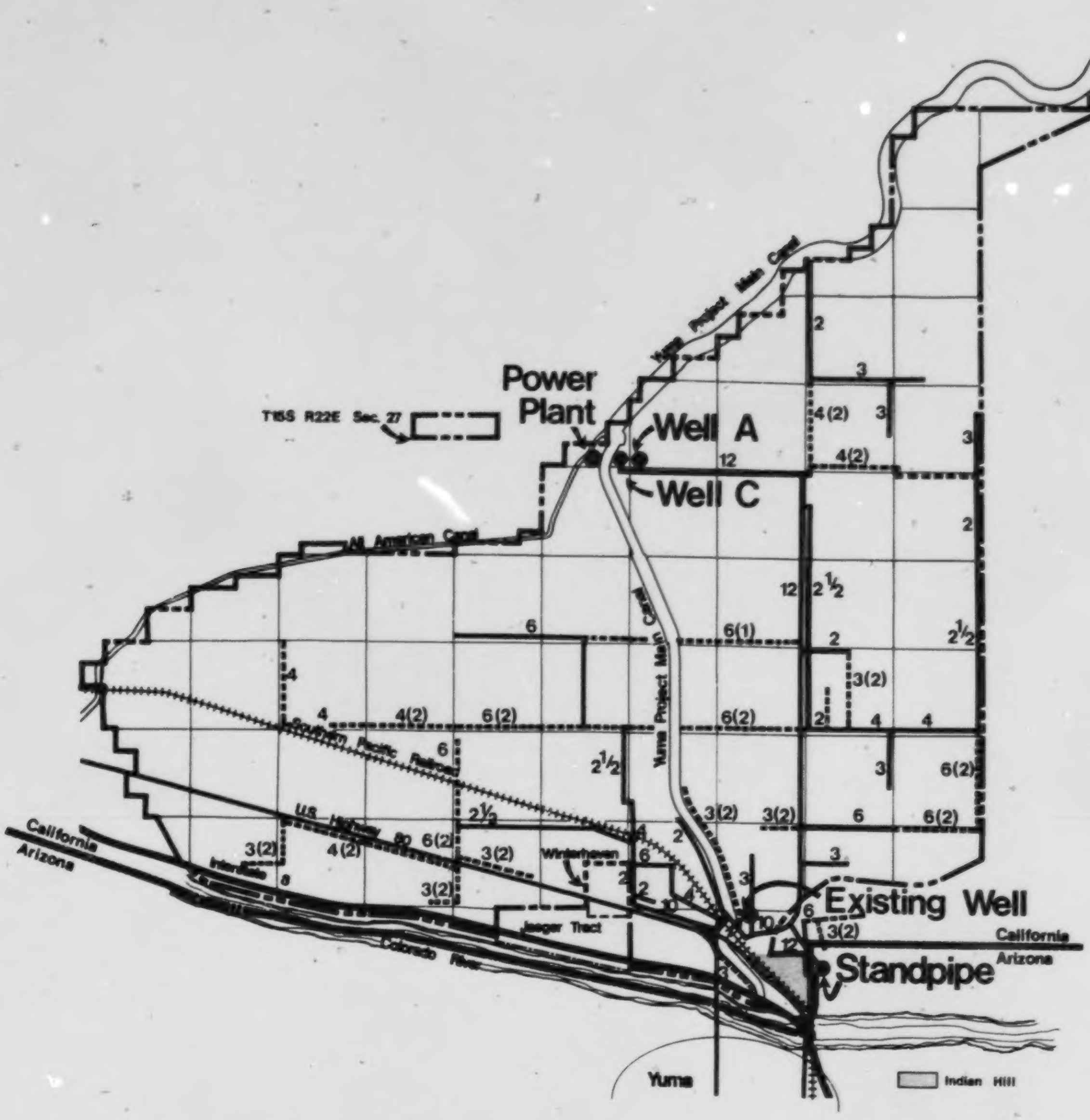
TABLE XIV
WATER QUALITY STANDARDS FOR DOMESTIC WATER

Limiting Concentration Chemical Parameters	(Milligrams/Liter)
Arsenic	0.01
Chloride	250.0
Copper	1.0
Cyanide	0.01
Fluoride	0.6-1.7*
Iron	0.3
Manganese	0.05
Nitrate	45.0
Phenols	0.001
Sulfate	250.0
Total Dissolved Solids	500.0

*Depends upon ambient temperature

Source: USPHS 1962 Drinking Water Standards

page 36 nonreproducible photos


Power Plant
T15S R22E Sec. 27
Well A
Well C
Yuma Project Main Canal
All American Canal
Southern Pacific Railroad
US Highway 80
Interstate 8
California
Arizona
Winterhaven
Jaeger Tract
Colorado River
Existing Well
Standpipe
Yuma
Indian Hill
12
2
3
4(2)
2 1/2
6
6(1)
3(2)
4
6(2)
8
10

Water Distribution: Fig. IX

Scale: Mi.

1 1/2 0 1 2

Legend:

▬▬ Existing Water Line

▬ ▬ Proposed Water Line (New)

▬ ▬ Proposed Water Line (Replacement)*

*Size of Replacement Line Designated First, Size of Existing Line in Parenthesis

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The preparation of this document was financed in part through a 701 Comprehensive Planning Assistance Grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

TABLE XV

WATER QUALITY DATA
FT. YUMA RESERVATION

Total Dissolved Solids		880 mg/l
Chromium, Hexavalent	lt*	0.01
Iron	lt*	0.05
Calcium		108
Magnesium		29
Sodium		165
Chloride		144
Carbonate		0
Bicarbonate		193
Sulfate		245
Nitrate	lt*	1
Fluoride		0.3
Phenolphthalein Alkalinity		
Methyl Orange Alkalinity		
Calcium Hardness		
Magnesium Hardness		
Total Hardness		389
pH		7.5
Manganese		0.36

lt* = less than

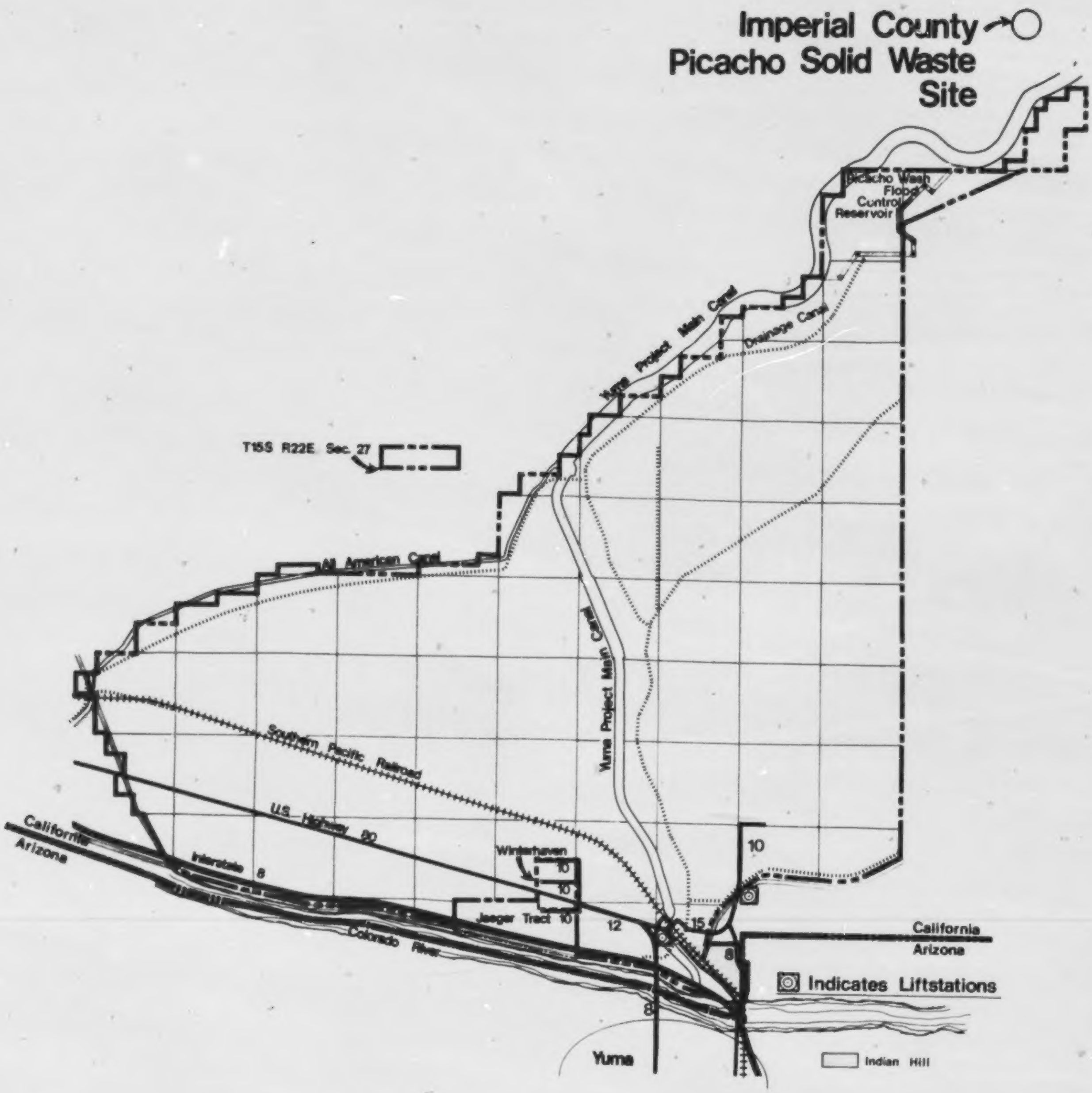
Source: Arizona Testing Laboratories, November 20, 1975

Sewerage and Waste Treatment

Sewerage is disposed of almost entirely by septic tank systems on the reservation. An existing disposal system serves a small area between Indian Hill and the Quechan Community Center (FIGURE X). A joint federal California and Quechan project has been constructed to provide a waste interceptor sewer within this area.

Reports published by the U.S. Public Health Service indicate the flat terrain of the reservation limits natural flow sewer systems and additional extensions to existing lines would require extensive use of lift stations. The reports conclude by stating that sewerage system extensions would not be economically feasible for the sparsely distributed houses on the reservation.

The Quechans have an agreement with the City of Yuma that provides for the disposal of sewerage through the city's waste treatment plant. A nominal fee is charged for this service. Sewer lines serving Ft. Yuma and Winterhaven range from 8 inch to 15 inch pipes.


Imperial County
Picacho Solid Waste Site
Picacho Wash Flood Control Reservoir
Yuma Project Main Canal
Drainage Canal
T15S R22E Sec. 27
All American Canal
Southern Pacific Railroad
U.S. Highway 80
California
Arizona
Interstate 8
Winterhaven
10
10
10
Jaeger Tract
12
15
10
8
Colorado River
Yuma Project Main Canal
California
Arizona
Indicates Liftstations
8
Yuma
Indian Hill

Sewage & Solid Waste: Fig. X

Scale: Mi.

1 1/2 0 1 2

Legend:

═ Sewer Line (Size Designated)

○ Solid Waste Site

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Septic tank systems on the reservation may be creating long range problems. The high groundwater table of the area is susceptible to contamination; continual research and evaluation has not been a practice of the health service authorities. Many septic tank systems do not operate efficiently and clogged drainfield lines, collection line blockages and subsequent overloading of the tanks are common problems.

The Tribal Council should seriously consider a centralized collection, waste treatment and disposal system for the Ft. Yuma Reservation. Long-range planning by the Tribal Council will help to alleviate future sewerage disposal problems and provide additional services for an increased Quechan population.

Solid Waste Disposal

Solid waste and refuse pick-up and disposal are provided for the reservation by the Quechan Tribal government. The Imperial County Picacho Solid Waste Site, located about four miles north of the reservation, is used for disposal on a weekly basis. Each household is assessed a fee of $1.50 per month for the service.

Recreation

This section describes the Ft. Yuma and area recreation resources; Quechan recreational activities and participation; and, proposed community recreation developments and needs. The Ft. Yuma Reservation is located in an area with physical and climatic characteristics that are conducive to participation in a wide range of recreational activities throughout the year.

Ft. Yuma and Area Recreation Resources and Activities

Physical and cultural resources on and near the reservation include a variety of land and water areas and several indoor facilities for participation in recreational activities. Nearby mountains, range lands and water resources including the Colorado River, reservoirs, lakes and major irrigation canals provide wildlife habitat and sites for many outdoor recreation activities. Tribal facilities are provided through a community center, recreation vehicle court and motel, and a small picnic area.

Camping, hiking, off-road vehicles, boating, hunting and fishing activities are all easily participated in throughout the Ft. Yuma Reservation area. Mountain and desert habitat support wildlife and game species of deer, desert bighorn sheep, rabbits, and other small game. Fishing is excellent in the nearby Colorado River and irrigation canals. Largemouth bass, catfish and several species of pan-fish are among the abundant types of game fish in the area.

Campground facilities are available at several private sites and in Imperial and Yuma County parks - primarily on the Colorado River. Off-road vehicle enthusiasts utilize the desert terrain and sand dunes, located in southern California and a short distance to the west of the Reservation, for outings and site-seeing.

Pleasure boating is accessible on several nearby small lakes and larger reservoirs impounded on the Colorado River. Ocean boating and fishing are within a two to three hour drive to the Gulf of California. Sail-boating and tubing are also popular water based activities that are enjoyed on the reservoirs, lakes and rivers.

Hunting and fishing activities on the Reservation are administered by the Quechans and their Tribal Game Warden. The Tribe has enacted three ordinances to control hunting and fishing rights on the Reservation. A court action in 1972, Quechan Tribe of Indians v. Rowe, confirmed that, in accordance with

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Part (b) of P. L. 280, the state cannot interfere with Indian rights as mentioned in the law. However, the court also held that these rights must be established by federal treaty, agreement or statute before any state commercial law is to be negated. The case is currently under appeal.

Quechan recreational facilities on the Ft. Yuma Reservation include a Community Center, picnic and ramada area and a recreation vehicle court and motel (FIGURE XI). These facilities are utilized primarily for indoor and outdoor activities by adults. Most Quechan youth participate in organized games through the San Pasqual Unified School or the City of Yuma.

The community center, shared jointly with the BIA Ft. Yuma Agency offices, contains a gymnasium that serves the community for recreational and community related activities. A Tribal snack bar is also located in the center. Organized activities for the community include basketball, vollyball, boxing and baseball. Swimming is enjoyed at City of Yuma pools.

A small, two acre site, located south of Indian Hill is utilized by the Quechans for several annual events. This site is developed with several ramadas and picnic tables. The picnic area is not centrally located and is poorly developed. It is not used on a regular basis and its limited development prohibits utilizing the area for many activities. A more centrally located park is currently being studied by the Tribal Council.

Tribal and non-Indian trailer and motel facilities are available on the Reservation. The Ft. Yuma Trailer Village is developed for long and short term rentals. Concrete trailer pads, water and utilities are provided for travel trailers and other recreational vehicles at nominal rates. A recent study undertaken by the Quechans supports the proposal to develop a Tribally owned and operated motel-recreation complex near the Interstate freeway in the southern portion of the Reservation. This project is currently under study by the Tribe and will be considered in future economic planning and development.

Historic attractions on the Ft. Yuma Reservation include several landmarks and the Quechan museum. Area wide sites consist of the Salton Volcanic Domes, among the most notable physiographic features and a variety of archeologic sites.

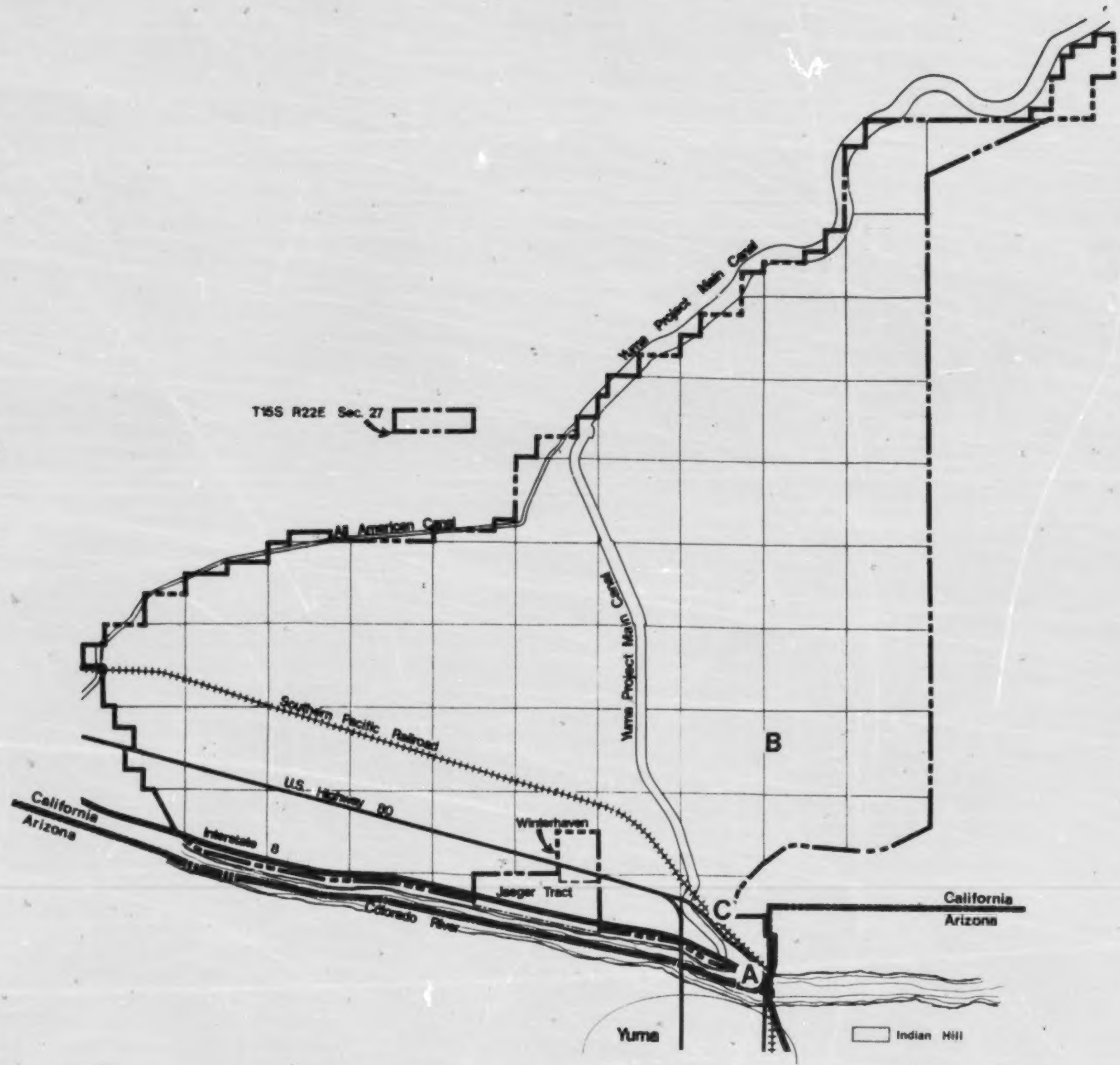
Two guiding landmarks on the reservation are the Ft. Yuma (Indian Hill) and Picacho Peaks. Indian Hill has been the Tribal center and capitol of the Quechan Nation for generations. A Quechan leader, Chief Palma, first greeted a Spanish expedition in the year 1540 on the ceremonial Kukuh grounds near the Hill. Indian Hill was occupied in 1853 by the California Militia and later served as a U.S. Cavalry Fort. Today, Indian Hill serves as the administrative center for the Quechans and the U.S. Public Health Service. Picacho Peak serves as a historic and religious reference for the Quechans. The Tribal museum, located on the Hill, serves as a depository for Quechan arts and crafts, archeological artifacts and historic documents.

Proposed Recreation Developments

The Quechan Tribal Council, in coordination with the Ft. Yuma BIA Agency, has recently completed preliminary design plans for a community park.[4] The park would be located adjacent to the community center on Tribal property.

Initial development plans include baseball and softball diamonds, bleachers, childrens' playground area, picnic area with tables and grills, concession stand and an adult recreation area that will provide horseshoe and shuffleboard facilities.

Support facilities for the approximately four acre park consist of landscaping, irrigation, lighting and fencing. Total cost of the project is estimated to be approximately $162,000.


Yuma Project Main Canal
T15S R22E Sec. 27
All American Canal
Yuma Project Main Canal
Southern Pacific Railroad
B
U.S. Highway 80
California
Arizona
Interstate 8
Winterhaven
Jaeger Tract
Colorado River
C
California
Arizona
A
Yuma
Indian Hill

Recreational Facilities: Fig. XI

Scale: Mi.

1 1/2 0 1 2

Legend:

A- Existing Park
B- Proposed Park & Recreational Site
C- Motel/Recreation Vehicle Park

PREPARED BY THE ARIZONA OFFICE OF ECONOMIC PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT-COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
The preparation of this document was financed in part through a 701 Comprehensive Planning Assistance Grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Funding for the project can be obtained from several sources. The federal Land and Water Conservation Fund, administered by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in the Department of Interior, can be utilized by Tribal governments for outdoor recreation developments.[5] Self Determination Act funds (Public Law 93-638) may be used to match federal funds; therefore, the Quechan community park may be funded totally from governmental sources.[6] The cost to the Tribal Council would be operation and maintenance expenses. These costs can be defrayed through a fee system if the park is scheduled for public use.

A recreation-tourism related study has recently been completed by the Quechan Tribal Council.[7] In view of the new Interstate freeway that is being routed through the southern portion of the Ft. Yuma Reservation, a site and economic development analysis for a motel complex has been completed for the Tribal Council.

Although many alternative locations available on the reservation are not advantageous for a motel site, several possibilities exist for future development in this regard. As the Tourism Development study has concluded, a motel site would be appropriate at the Winterhaven exchange for the Interstate or the Tribal Council could invest in a venture off the Reservation in the Yuma area.

Requirements for capital outlay and management expertise for a project of this degree could be attained by the Quechans. Investment contracts could be written to provide training programs for Quechan citizens and eventual management of a totally owned and operated motel franchise.

Additional recreation development projects that could be considered by the Tribal Council include the promotion of a Quechen Rod and Gun Club. This informal and voluntary membership type of organization can provide the method for future development of outdoor recreation projects to provide a source of income for the Quechans. Such projects may include put and take fishing and game bird hunting on a fee and income basis.

Police and Fire

The Ft. Yuma Reservation is served by four law enforcement agencies: 1) Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2) Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs, 3) Imperial County Sheriff's Department and 4) Tribal police force. Jurisdictional authority is shown in TABLE XVI.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has authority to investigate interstate and major crimes on Indian reservations. The FBI maintains a district office in Yuma. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) provides police protection on the Ft. Yuma Reservation through a contract with the Quechan Tribal Council. A BIA officer from the Colorado River Agency in Parker, Arizona is available to the Quechans at all times.

California, a Public Law 280 state, provides statutory authority for the Imperial County Sheriff's Department to provide law enforcement services for the Quechans. Several Tribal residents have been deputized by the County Sheriff. They provide assistance and security on the Ft. Yuma Reservation during special Tribal holidays and events. The Tribal police consist of volunteers who also provide security assistance during periods of special Tribal events. The majority of the volunteers are deputized Tribal citizens.

The Yuma Rural/Metro Fire Department, Incorporated, through an agreement with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, will:

> "... suppress, mopup and patrol, subject to availability of men and equipment, all wildland fires occuring on Indian lands within the Fort Yuma Agency's jurisdiction, except when beyond the capabilities of R/M."[8]

The Rural/Metro Department, a private fire service, is licensed by the Arizona Corporation Commission to provide fire protection service to subscribers. The Department solicits subscriptions from businesses and homeowners in the Yuma area. R/M has ten vehicles operating from two stations in Yuma and 26 people on call.

Although different jurisdictional authorities exist on the reservation, the Quechans should continue to utilize all resources to provide police and fire protection service on the reservation. The Tribal Council should initiate grant requests through the Imperial Valley Council of Governments for funding through the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration for police equipment. The Department of Housing and Urban Development should be considered as a source for obtaining fire equipment and related technical services.

TABLE XVI

LAW AND ORDER JURISDICTION

	Arizona				California
	On Reservation		Off Reservation		
	Indian	Non-Indian	Indian	Non-Indian	Indians and Non-Indians
Criminal Offenses (11 Major Crimes)	Federal	Federal	Federal	Local or State	State or Local Law
Misdemeanors	Tribal	Federal	Tribal	Local or Tribal	State or Local Law
Civil Actions	Tribal	Federal			State or Local Law
Federal Immunities, Privileges, and Rights Granted to Indians	Federal	Federal	Federal	Federal	Federal (P.L. 280)
Tribal Ordinances Not Consistent with State Civil Law	Tribal		Tribal		Tribal

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CHAPTER V

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5. "Land and Water Conservation Fund Act." Public Law 88-578.
6. "Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act." Public Law 93-638.
7. Tourism Development Possibilities Versus Inflation-Recession. Washington, DC, Checchi and Company. Prepared under contract with the Economic Development Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce, 1975.
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Chapter VI

HUMAN RESOURCES

The Quechans, like many Indian people residing on and off reservations in the United States, are striving to maintain their identity and exist as a minority culture. Although the Indian people have been suppressed through circumscription and disregard for many of their social needs, progress has been made because of their pride, courage and willingness to live in accord with the accepted Tribal and the majority culture's norms.

Recent recognition of governmental relationships with American Indians was stated in Public Law 93-638, the "Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act." The need to develop Indian human resources was stated, in part, as follows:

> "...prolonged federal domination of Indian service programs has served to retard rather than enhance progress of Indian people and their communities by depriving Indians of the full opportunity to develop leadership skills crucial to the realization of self-government, and has denied to the Indian people an effective voice in the planning and implementation of programs for the benefit of Indians which are responsive to the true needs of Indian communities..."[1]

This chapter describes Quechan human resources and includes brief discussions in the areas of: 1) Cultural Awareness, 2) Education, 3) Health Care, 4) Tribal Government Organization and 5) Social Services. Along with emphasis on economic development by the Quechans, dedication to cultural improvement and human resource enhancement remains a priority Tribal goal.

Cultural Awareness

Cultural awareness serves to increase self-confidence, self-awareness and pride in any heritage. The Quechans, like many other Indian tribes, advocate the importance of retaining their Indian culture. Academic institutions, individuals and private organizations have stated a need for preserving the heritage of the American Indian.

The Quechans, through efforts in education and tribal programs, continue to provide and encourage interest in the Quechan heritage. A tribal museum, located on the Ft. Yuma Reservation, displays historic records, pictures, artifacts and Quechan arts and crafts.

A tribal project, initiated to foster interest in the Quechan heritage through the Ft. Yuma Reservation's Headstart Program, has been successful. Tribal elders and children enrolled in the Headstart Program participate in group discussions about Quechan history. The children enjoy learning traditional stories and their native language.

The tribal library offers a variety of books and documents concerning Quechan history. Interest in recording native language from tribal elders has been considered by the library staff. This project would serve as an educational and cultural awareness effort to preserve the Quechan heritage for future generations.

Coordination with local secondary schools and colleges would initiate interest in Quechan history. Indian history courses, specifically those in Quechan history, would be of assistance to the tribe and local educational systems.

Education

The levels of educational achievement for the Quechan community have increased steadily in the last several decades. Education has always been of concern to many Tribal members and higher education is becoming a reality for an increasing number of the Quechan's younger generations.

The Quechans are participating in educational programs for their children in preschool, the Headstart Program, and secondary and post-secondary schools. A tutoring service is also available to Tribal residents to assist and prepare individuals returning to school or taking the General Equivalency Degree Examination.

Quechan children, from three to five years of age, have participated in the Headstart Program since 1969. The program on the Ft. Yuma Reservation has graduated some 450 pre-school children. Current enrollment in the program includes 69 children, composed of Indians, Anglo and Mexican-Americans from the Reservation area.

Educational funding assistance may be obtained by the Quechans through the BIA and a major federal program. Funds are available from "The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act," Public Law 93-638. Funds from this source have been utilized and granted to the San Pasqual Unified School, where the majority of Quechan elementary and secondary students attend.

San Pasqual Unified School

The San Pasqual Unified School District includes the Ft. Yuma Reservation and the singular, elementary and secondary school is located off the Reservation near the middle-eastern boundary of the Quechan Community. San Pasqual is attended primarily by students from the Bard area and the Ft. Yuma Reservation.[2] During the 1976-77 school year, 297 Quechan students were enrolled at the school. TABLE XVII shows the composition of the Quechan students attending San Pasqual in the last school year.

In addition to Quechan student attendance at the San Pasqual School, BIA data indicates that 31 Tribal young people attend off-reservation school. TABLE XVIII indicates attendance at these schools.

An Indian student counselor has been employed at the school. Although this position is not currently filled, past experience indicates that students were able to relate to the counselor and make progress in school.[3] The Quechan leadership should make every effort with the San Pasqual District Board to continue employing an Indian counselor at the school.

Several problem areas have been cited as existing in the San Pasqual School. One problem area includes the unresponsive nature of some instructors towards Indian students. Several examples of belittlement of these students have been cited by a school official. Another problem involves the composition of the School Board. Although the Quechans have been represented on the Board in the past, there is currently no Tribal member serving as a District Board member. This lack of representation is not beneficial to Quechan educational goals and objectives.

An additional problem area has developed because of certain high school graduation prerequisites. Mathematics and music requirements have been cited as impeding the progress of students toward graduation. The students, especially those with little or no preparation in these courses, have two alternatives; take the courses and face poor grades or by-pass the requirements and not graduate.

TABLE XVII

QUECHAN STUDENT ATTENDANCE, 1976-77
SAN PASQUAL SCHOOL

Grade	Male	Female	Total	Percent
K	10	17	27	9.0
1	15	16	31	10.4
2	11	11	22	7.4
3	12	6	188	6.1
4	17	15	32	10.8
5	15	13	28	9.4
6	16	18	34	11.5
7	20	12	32	10.8
8	10	11	21	7.1
9	8	8	16	5.4
10	6	9	15	5.1
11	6	3	9	3.0
12	5	7	12	4.0
Totals	151	146	297	100.0

Source: OEPAD staff estimates, 1977

TABLE XVIII

QUECHAN STUDENT ATTENDANCE, 1976-77
OFF - RESERVATION SCHOOLS

School - Location	Male	Female	Total
Roosevelt Elementary School Ft. Apache Reservation, AZ	4	4	8
Phoenix Indian High School Phoenix, AZ	3	2	5
Stewart Indian High School Stewart, NV	0	1	1
Sherman Indian High School Riverside, CA	4	2	6
Chilacco Indian High School Chilacco, OK	1	1	2
Inter-Mountain High School Bringham City, UT	2	3	5
Haskell Junior College Lawrence, KS	0	2	2
Southwest Indian College Peoria, AZ	1	0	1
Totals	15	15	30

Source: Ft. Yuma BIA Agency, 1977

The Tribal Education Committee is authorized by the rules and regulations of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act to, "recommend curricula, including texts, materials, and teaching methods to be used in the contracted program or programs." Future funding assistance to the school district should be based on these parameters.

The Quechan community has recognized that a problem exists with the lack of parental involvement in school activities. Efforts on the part of the Tribal Education Committee have been made to emphasize more participation by the Tribe and parents in San Pasqual School activities.

Local Community Colleges

Two community colleges serve the immediate area of the reservation.[4] Imperial Valley College is located in Imperial, California and is approximately 65 miles west of the Ft. Yuma Reservation. Arizona Western College is located about five miles east of Yuma, Arizona.

Imperial Valley College offers courses and programs in many of the academic and technical disciplines. The college also provides evening schedules and off-campus courses in locations throughout Imperial County. Cooperative work experience programs are available at the school.

Arizona Western College provides basically the same courses and programs as does Imperial Valley College. Evening and off-campus courses are sponsored by the college and are held on the Ft. Yuma Reservation. The close proximity of the college has served to enhance the educational goals of the Quechans. Arizona Western College faculty have served Quechan residents in the preparation for secondary, post-secondary and adult continuing education. These projects should be maintained and enlarged by the Tribal Council.

Health Care

A Public Health Service (PHS) Hospital and Clinic, located on the Ft. Yuma Reservation, provides health care services through the Indian Health Service for the Quechans. These services include direct, indirect, contract patient care and field health services.

Administration of the hospital and clinic is conducted with the consultation and coordination of the Ft. Yuma Service Unit Governing Board. The Board was established in 1972 to consider and develop general health service policies in the areas of the budget, contract health care services, ambulance dispatch, and program review. The Governing Board is composed of twelve members; four from the Quechan Tribe, four from the Cocopah Tribe and four from the service unit staff.

Services provided under direct patient care include clinical, pharmaceutical, health records, laboratory and X-ray, hospital, nursing and dietary assistance. The Ft. Yuma Hospital consists of a 22-bed unit and outpatient clinic. Hospital and clinic services are also provided for the Cocopah Tribe at Ft. Yuma. During periods of emergency, the Yuma Regional Medical Center provides health care services to the Quechan people.

Indirect patient care involves contract services and community participation. An Indirect Health Services Program provides referral assistance for patients requiring care that is not available at Ft. Yuma. Patients may be referred to either public or private specialists. Patient transportation is a major element of indirect care services. This includes PHS contracts for ambulance coverage, tribal bus services, taxi and air transportation needs. PHS data indicates that ambulance usage is made on the average of 25 trips per month. Air transportation is available on a weekly basis.

Contract services for Quechan maternity and other patients are provided through physicians at the Yuma Regional Medical Center. Patients requiring intensive care may be referred to the Phoenix Indian Medical Center, United States Public Health Hospital in San Francisco, University of California Hospital at San Diego, University of Arizona Hospital in Tucson and various Veterans Administration Hospitals.

Field health services include water quality and environmental health analysis through the PHS Office of Environmental Health. Additional environmental health assistance is available from Imperial County and areawide health planning organizations.

PHS personnel have stated that alcoholism and alcohol abuse are the major health problems for the Quechans. Malnutrition and diabetes are cited as chronic diseases on the Ft. Yuma Reservation. Problem areas in health care for the community also exist in inadequate hospital and clinic facilities. The dental clinic is located in the basement of the hospital due to lack of space. The Indian Health Care Improvement Act (P. L. 94-437) may be utilized to improve health care and facilities on Indian Reservations.[5]

Social Services

Problems within the social environment of the Ft. Yuma Reservation exist and will continue to exist just as they do for any society. This section of the plan discusses on-going social service programs for the Reservation and methods being utilized to deal with related problems.

Social service programs are initiated by the Quechan Tribal Council with assistance from church organizations, various local and federal government and Indian sources. Under the Quechan governmental structure, program assistance has been received primarily from churches established on the Reservation, the BIA, the Office of Native American Programs and some local governments.

Tribal organization is structured to designate the Vice President as responsible for conducting social service programs on the Reservation. The Vice President confers with private and governmental officials on social problems affecting the Reservation and provides recommendations for projects and programs to resolve them.

The Tribal Council's Community Service Committee coordinates all of the social service projects and is primarily involved with the following programs: Head Start (education), Emergency Food, Alcohol-Drug Abuse, Friendship House, and Youth Counseling Program. These programs are funded primarily through the BIA and churches on the Reservation.

A recent project has been undertaken to develop a "Quechan Interim Child Care Center." The Center has been funded through a HUD discretionary block grant and private and church group sources. A subcommittee will be responsible for the administration of program objectives to: 1) counsel children and parents with personal and social problems, 2) provide a facility to temporarily house children from unstable homes, and 3) provide supervised activities for unruly or temporary residents.

The Imperial County Welfare Department has the responsibility for providing services to the county and reservations within its boundaries. Unfortunately, this has not been the case. The County Welfare Department has not provided consistent service to the Quechans. None of the following service workers are available on a regular basis: eligibility worker, social worker, juvenile officer, probation officer and county health representative. Personnel of the County Welfare Department's Protective Services section have stated, "...they can not give assistance until a child's case is embroiled in the court process." County employees have verbally offered assistance; but, when requested, services are not available for a variety of reasons.

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The BIA's Social Services Section provides a variety of services to the Quechan people. Approximately 50 percent of the case history on file with the Ft. Yuma Agency consists of problems with children from unstable homes. The Ft. Yuma Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program and the Quechan Friendship (Halfway) House are federally funded programs established for the purpose of providing service to individuals with specific problems.

Manpower Planning

Manpower planning is an element of the Comprehensive Employment Training Act, P. L. 93-203, as amended. The purpose of this federal program is basically one of increasing employment through job training and placement. Quechan participation in CETA programs is administered by the Indian prime sponsors of California, Arizona, the Inter-Tribal Council of California and the Indian Development District of Arizona.

Title III of the CETA program deals primarily with supervised training and job placement programs for special groups with labor market disadvantages. Titles I and II are also applicable to Indians. These elements pertain to areas of recruitment, placement, on-the-job training, supportive services and transitional public service employment in localities of high unemployment.

CETA funds may be used as incentives for Indian employment on and off reservations. Private employers can utilize the CETA program under contractual agreement for purposes of their levels of production and also in a cooperative program to improve Indian employment. Economic development programs on reservations may include participation in the CETA program to initiate Indian developments and long term employment opportunities.

A major problem with the CETA program concerns the transition from income maintenance type employment to guaranteed jobs that do not require external support. In the case of the Quechans, like many Indian Tribes, this problem is compounded by several issues relating to obtaining entry into apprenticeship programs and lack of local cooperation.

Tribal Government Organization

The Quechan Tribal Government was initiated with the adoption of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 984).[6] Pursuant to the provisions of the 1934 Act and approval of the Quechans and the Secretary of the Interior, the Tribe adopted their Constitution and Bylaws on November 28, 1936.

Currently, the legislative body of the Tribal Council is composed of seven members of the Quechans residing on the Ft. Yuma Reservation. The Council is composed of the President, Vice-President and five councilmen elected at large. The President and Vice-President are elected by the Council and are salaried positions. Statutory powers and responsibilities of the Council are provided in Article IV of the Constitution (APPENDIX B). Fourteen Articles in the Bylaws empower the Tribal Council and officers to conduct certain duties and be responsible for administering the functions of Tribal government.

The existing internal Tribal government structure is shown in TABLE XIX. Three major economic development committees, the Farm Enterprises, Environmental Farms and Ft. Yuma Builders, each operate under separate Boards of Directors and report to the Tribal Council. These three operations return income to the Tribe's general fund. Other income producing enterprises include the Ft. Yuma Trailer Village, Museum and Utility Company.

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photos

A federal grant, funded through the Economic Development Administration (EDA), provides economic development planning for the Quechans and is coordinated by an EDA planner and a Tribal Overall Economic Development Committee that reports to the President. Although the Tribal Council does not charge this committee with direct responsibilities, the accomplishments of program prerequisites related to overall economic planning assists the Council in establishing their long-range goals and objectives.

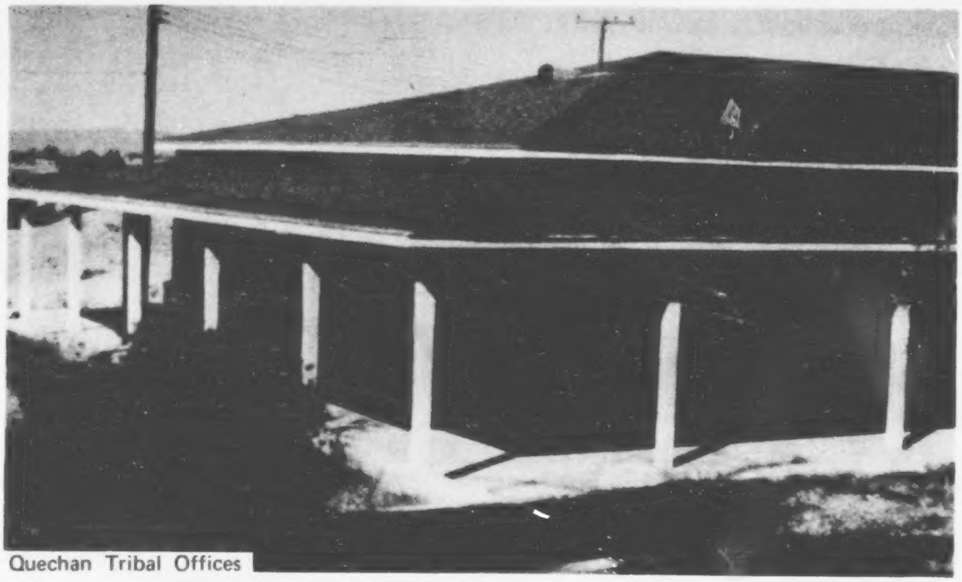
The Quechan Zoning and Planning Commission, not shown in the Tribal Organization table, would be responsible to the Council through authority proposed by ordinance. Powers and duties set forth in section 1-7 of the ordinance (see APPENDIX B) are the major responsibilities of the Commission.

A full time Tribal planning position has not been created by the Council primarily because of budgetary reasons. The EDA planner is involved in the economic planning processes but does not serve the Zoning and Planning Commission in other areas of general planning.

The Quechan Tribal Council and community government is also influenced by external influences through private and public entities. TABLE XX indicates these external entities in a basic format. Federal government programs administered by the BIA and EDA serve the Reservation through the decision-making process. Consultation services through private legal and technical firms are also utilized by the Tribal Council in governmental matters.

An analysis of the Tribe's internal organization, as indicated by the chart in TABLE XIX, shows that the Tribal President is serving as an administrative manager in addition to his legislative responsibilities. The same dual role is also assigned to the Vice-President. It appears that the overall efficiency of the Quechan government would be enhanced by restructuring the administrative responsibilities.

A Tribal administrative office could take over administrative functions and relieve the President and Vice-President to concentrate in areas of policy and committee responsibilities. The major accomplishment of this proposed structure would allow more involvement on the part of the Quechan's elected leaders to assist in the formulation of on-going planning and Tribal policies.



Quechan Tribal Offices

TABLE XIX

QUECHAN TRIBE

INTERNAL TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

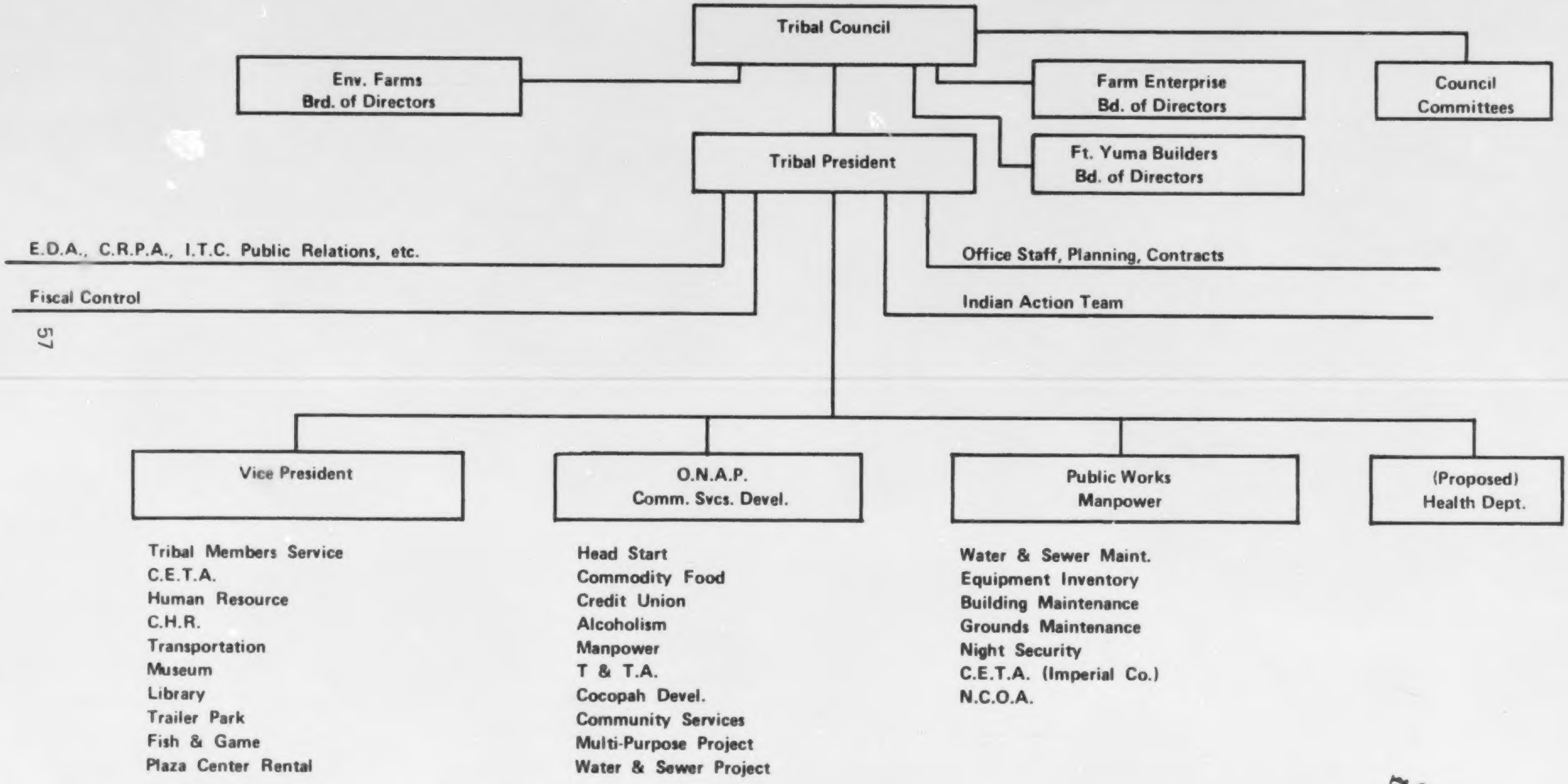
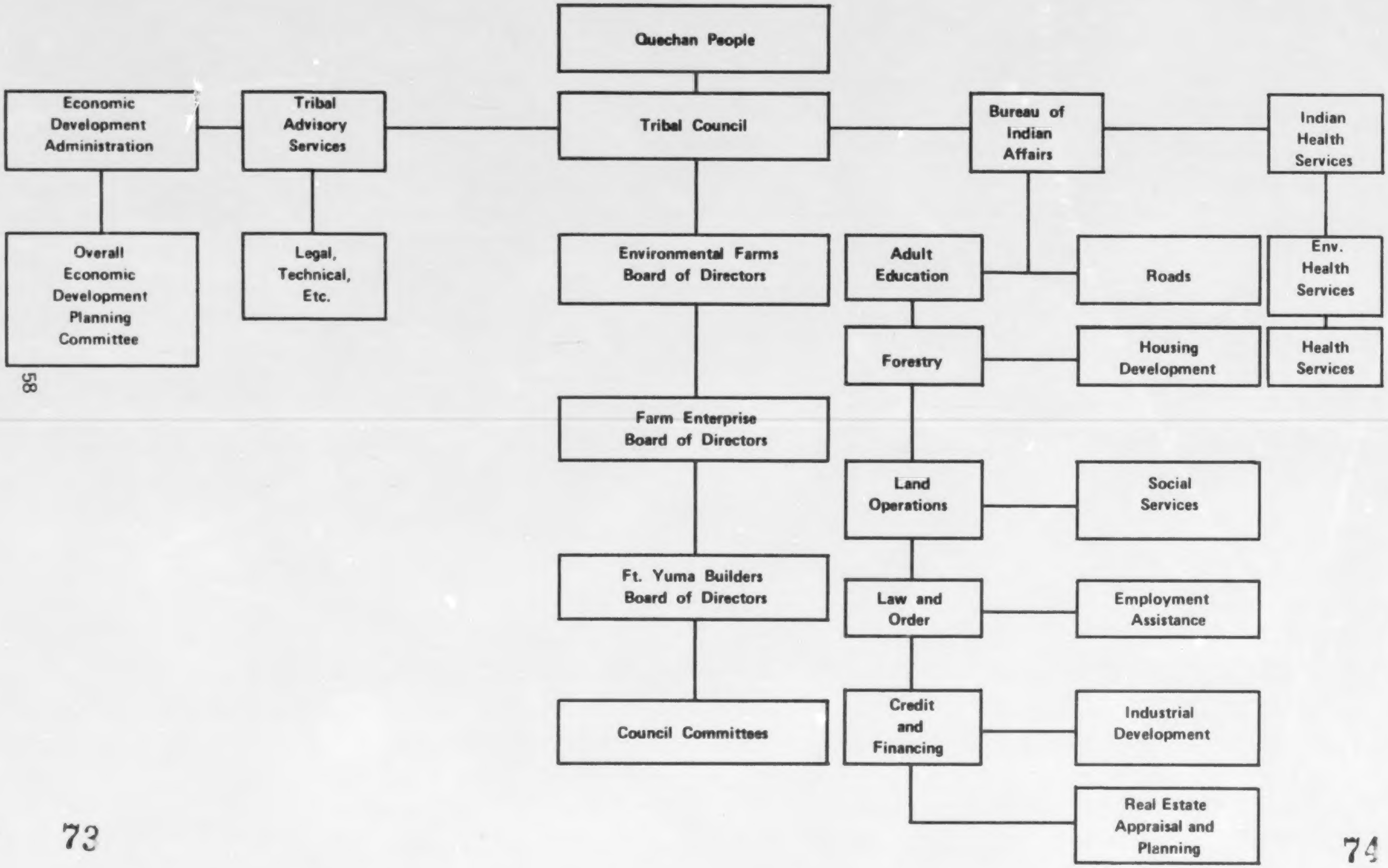

Tribal Council
Env. Farms Brd. of Directors
Farm Enterprise Bd. of Directors
Council Committees
Ft. Yuma Builders Bd. of Directors
Tribal President
E.D.A., C.R.P.A., I.T.C. Public Relations, etc.
Fiscal Control
Office Staff, Planning, Contracts
Indian Action Team
Vice President
O.N.A.P. Comm. Svcs. Devel.
Public Works Manpower
(Proposed) Health Dept.
Tribal Members Service
C.E.T.A.
Human Resource
C.H.R.
Transportation
Museum
Library
Trailer Park
Fish & Game
Plaza Center Rental
Head Start
Commodity Food
Credit Union
Alcoholism
Manpower
T & T.A.
Cocopah Devel.
Community Services
Multi-Purpose Project
Water & Sewer Project
Water & Sewer Maint.
Equipment Inventory
Building Maintenance
Grounds Maintenance
Night Security
C.E.T.A. (Imperial Co.)
N.C.O.A.

TABLE XX

QUECHAN TRIBE

EXTERNAL TRIBAL ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE


Quechan People
Economic Development Administration
Tribal Advisory Services
Tribal Council
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Indian Health Services
Overall Economic Development Planning Committee
Legal, Technical, Etc.
Environmental Farms Board of Directors
Adult Education
Roads
Env. Health Services
Forestry
Housing Development
Health Services
Farm Enterprise Board of Directors
Land Operations
Social Services
Ft. Yuma Builders Board of Directors
Law and Order
Employment Assistance
Council Committees
Credit and Financing
Industrial Development
Real Estate Appraisal and Planning

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CHAPTER VI

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Chapter VII

PLANNING ALTERNATIVES

Planning alternatives for the Quechan, as they are for many communities, include those research methods for data collection and planning processes acceptable to the Quechans. These processes include an analysis of past and present physical and cultural conditions. With this data at hand, planning alternatives and implementation procedures serve as a basis for the attainment of Tribal goals and objectives.

Data in the form of population and economic statistics, historic and current maps and a knowledge of available programs are all essential requirements for the Quechan planning process. An additional element of generally acceptable planning processes, one that would serve the Quechan community if emphasized in future Tribal planning, is coordination with regional planning agencies.

This section provides information on available resources which can assist the Tribe in a variety of areas. A number of these resources are being used while others still remain untapped. The Tribe is encouraged to fully utilize all available assistance whether federal, state, regional, local or private.

Inventory of Resources

Many programs, through various agencies, are available to the Quechan Tribe. The initial point of contact for assistance should be the Tribal office. Contacts should be made at the office to determine what services are available from the Tribe or the governmental and private sources best able to render assistance. The Appendix provides information concerning current programs and available assistance.

The Quechan organizational structure charts show the Tribal government and other agencies that assist the community. Examples of agencies providing assistance include the Tribal Attorney, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Health Service, Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona and the Colorado River Planning Area. The following text serves to describe and specify the services available to the Tribe.

Tribal Advisory Services

A number of advisory services are available to the Tribe. The Native American Rights Fund is an available source and has provided legal assistance to the Tribe in the past.

Colorado River Planning Area

The Quechan Tribe is a member of the Colorado River Planning Area. The purpose of the Colorado River Planning Area is to aid and facilitate sound economic planning for development on reservations in conjunction with surrounding non-Indian areas.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

The BIA, through the Ft. Yuma and Colorado River Agencies, has a wide array of services available to the Quechan Tribe. Listed below are the major services as provided in accordance with the Ft. Yuma Agency and Phoenix Area Offices' functional statement.

Office of the Superintendent

Under the administrative supervision of the Area Director, provides direction and supervision for all Bureau activities within the jurisdiction of the Fort Yuma Agency and directs, coordinates and controls the execution of all authorized Bureau policies, objectives and procedures. Responsible to the Area Director for liaison with various state, county and other federal agencies and with tribal organizations, committees and tribal officials.

Administration/Law Enforcement Services

Under the general administrative supervision of the Superintendent is responsible for coordinating and/or carrying out all administrative functions of the Agency relating to budget: fiscal, personnel, records management, property and supply, communication services and safety; also serves as overall coordinator and liaison officer in the development and execution of law and order programs; furnishes advice and assistance to the tribal governing bodies in these functions and related matters.

Credit and Financing/Housing

Responsible to the Superintendent for the formulation, recommendation and evaluation of all phases of the Agency's credit program including objectives, policies and procedures. Makes studies of and recommends financing through the credit program and assists in obtaining financing from other governmental and private lenders to help raise the economic and social conditions of Indians of the Fort Yuma Agency jurisdiction. Conducts educational program among Indians on sound credit usage and business management. Maintains loan accounting and records systems; and planning, developing and providing effective leadership in implementing a community action program to improve housing, environmental and community facilities so as to develop new or improve existing housing conditions for Indians living on the various reservations within the jurisdiction.

Employment Assistance

Responsible to the Superintendent for carrying out a program designed to inform Indians regarding work and living opportunities in urban industrial areas and on a voluntary basis, assists Indians who wish to do so, to move to such centers for employment and settlement. Similarly, assists Indians regarding adult vocational training opportunities available under the Employment Assistance program.

Land Operations/Roads

Responsible to the Superintendent for the protection, conservation and wise utilization of Indian lands including soil, water, range forage and wildlife. Responsible for the full utilization of Indian human and natural resources insuring continued and permanent high productivity. Staff members of this function are responsible for directing the agricultural development program, improvement and the utilization of crops, land and livestock; the preparation and execution of plans of conservation operations for each land use unit and reservation unit; the proper use of irrigation water; the collection of irrigation O & M assessments from water users; the control of drainage and erosion, conservation of moisture; equalization of stream flow by reducing flood crests and prolonging runoff periods and the integration of this phase of the work with basinwide resource development; promote and develop all phases of home, farm and community activities and correlate these with other functions of the Bureau and the Government; maintain an aggressive and continuing participation with local, district, county and state agencies which now or later will be concerned with the inclusion, on an equal basis, in their programs; and for the maintenance of all Indian service roads within the Agency jurisdiction. Works with the Bureau of Public Roads, state and county highway commissions and other governmental units in cooperating and coordinating Indian Affairs road projects with other systems on the reservation.

Real Property Management

Responsible to the Superintendent in accordance with policies and programs of the Bureau, for formulating and carrying on land programs; furnishes technical advice and assistance to the Superintendent in developing and effecting land acquisition, adjustment and consolidation of programs; explains land programs to Indians and the general public, individually and in groups, and to interested county and state officials; maintains Agency land records and documents reflecting the status of individually owned and tribally owned lands.

Reservation Programs/Tribal Operation

Responsible to the Superintendent for planning and projects design, provides leadership which promotes community understanding and participation and designs projects which are applicable and worthwhile to the community and acceptable to both the community and investment. Also is responsible for tribal government, tribal enrollment, tribal claims, improvement of tribal social, economic and political status and assisting the tribes in the assumption of greater responsibility in the management of their own affairs. Provides advice and assistance to the Superintendent and to tribal officials in drafting ordinances, codes, plans of operation, resolutions, constitutions and charters.

Social Services

Responsible to the Superintendent for operation of the Social Services program within the jurisdiction of the Fort Yuma Agency; the recommendation for and the investigation of cases of indigency among Indians of the reservation. Financial assistance is given to Indians living on the reservation which is not available through other Agencies. To work with community, state and federal officials towards the inclusion of Indians in such organizations' social planning programs.

Indian Health Services

The Indian Health Service (IHS) is a Division of the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The major responsibilities of the IHS include health and environmental services.

Health Services

The IHS is responsible for comprehensive health services for Quechans residing on the Ft. Yuma Reservation. Health services are provided at and through the IHS Hospital and Clinic on the Ft. Yuma Reservation.

Environmental Services

Water and sewerage disposal systems are developed through grants by the IHS. These systems on the Ft. Yuma Reservation are also designed and maintained by the IHS.

Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona

The Quechan Tribe is a member of the Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona (ITCA). The purpose of ITCA is to provide member Tribes with a united voice and means for united action on matters that affect them collectively or individually. ITCA is composed of all the Tribes within Arizona with the exception of the Navajo Tribe.

Internal Tribal Organization

The Quechan's internal organization serves to allocate governmental responsibilities to the Tribal Council and President. Several standing and special Council committees also serve the Ft. Yuma community.

The centralized system of the President, Tribal Council and committees enables the Quechans to govern and serve their community needs. This system allows the participation of all Quechans in their governmental policy making and planning processes.

Region - Wide Participation

Two sources of planning assistance currently available to the Quechans are the District IV Council of Governments, located in Yuma, Arizona and the Imperial Valley Association of Governments (IVAG) in Imperial, California. These two government entities are voluntary and serve as regional planning and grant administration offices.

The purposes of Council and Association of Governments is to provide regional planning and to administer a variety of federal grant programs that include manpower and law enforcement projects. Technical assistance from these two entities is available to counties, communities and Indian people within the program areas.

Planning Assistance - OEPAD

The Arizona Office of Economic Planning and Development (OEPAD) will provide continuing planning assistance to the Quechan Tribe. Technical assistance is available to aid the Tribe in the use and implementation of the plan.

OEPAD will also provide assistance in the areas of tourism, industrial development and economic analysis. The planning team that assisted in the preparation of the comprehensive plan is available at the request of the Tribe for continuing assistance.

OEPAD and
BIA Staff Assistance

Appendix

APPENDIX A

QUECHAN ZONING AND PLANNING ORDINANCE

ORDINANCE NO. 001

An Ordinance of the Quechan Indian Tribe, Fort Yuma, California creating a Zoning and Planning Commission authorized under Quechan Tribal Council Resolution No. R-6-73, adopted at a special meeting called on March 20, 1973. Joint Zoning and Planning Commission define their powers and duties: providing for the organization and operation; therefore, and declaring an emergency,

The Quechan Tribal Council of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation do ordain, as follows:

ARTICLE I. QUECHAN ZONING AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Sec. 1-1 Establishment

A Quechan Zoning and Planning Commission is hereby established to aid and advise the Quechan Tribal Council in planning for the growth, development, improvement and beautification of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation.

Sec. 1-2 Membership

A. The Commission will consist of five (5) voting members to be appointed by the Tribal Council.

B. All members shall be citizens of the local immediate area (Bard, Winterhaven and the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation). All members shall serve without pay. The Tribal Council may allow expenditures as are necessary for the performance of their duties.

C. No member shall act as agent for or represent anyone in any matter coming before the Quechan Zoning and Planning Commission. No member shall vote on or participate in the Commission's discussion of any matter in which he or she has a financial or closely related personal interest, whether direct or indirect.

D. The Quechan Tribal Council may remove members with cause. The Secretary shall notify the Tribal Council when any member has been absent from three (3) consecutive regular meetings of the Commission.

Sec. 1-3 Terms of Members

The members of the Commission shall serve for two-year terms unless sooner removed by the Tribal Council. The members of the first Commission appointed hereunder shall serve for the following terms: one member shall be appointed for a term of one (1) year; one member shall be appointed for a term of two (2) years; one member shall be appointed for a term of three (3) years; one member shall be appointed for a term of four (4) years; and one member shall be appointed for a term of five (5) years. Any vacancy shall be filled by the Quechan Tribal Council for the unexpired term. The Commission will recommend candidates to the Council to fill any vacancies for the unexpired term.

Sec. 1-4 Officers

The Commission, each January, shall elect a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary from among the appointive members.

Sec. 1-5 Organization and Rules

A. The Commission shall meet not less than once each month, and each January shall hold an annual meeting for the review of its activities and accomplishments. The Commission shall adopt rules and regulations for the conduct of its business.

B. Three (3) members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum for transacting business.

Sec. 1-6 Records and Reports

A. The official records of the Commission shall include its rules and regulations, minutes of meetings, resolutions and its adopted reports which shall be filed in the tribal administrative office and which shall be available for public inspection during customary office hours.

B. The Commission shall submit to the Quechan Tribal Council such special reports as may be requested and an annual report setting forth the state and progress of its work and such other information as the Tribal Council may desire.

Sec. 1-7 Powers and Duties

A. Formulate, approve and present a master plan for development of the reservation and to implement a sound workable, enforceable Zoning and Building Code.

B. Seek out the motives, intentions, feasibility and financial status of any company or business desireous of locating on the reservation.

C. The Commission will serve in the role of advisor to the Tribal Council in making recommendations of approval or disapproval for each and every business or industry wishing to locate on the reservation. Preference to Indian-owned businesses shall be practiced.

D. The Commission will review all aspects of the environmental impact and what effects, beneficial or adversely, the economic or ecological growth of the area. (Example: water, sewerage and utility right-of-ways, highways, roads, etc.)

E. Among other duties responsible to the Commission, they shall be required to hold special meetings, preparing and administering ordinances, publishing reports, coordinating with other officers and departments of the tribe, agency, counties and the federal government.

F. The Commission shall exercise such additional powers as may be necessary to perform tasks assigned to it by the Tribal Council.

Passed and Adopted this 5th day of July, 1973.

QUECHAN TRIBAL COUNCIL

APPROVED: Elmer M. Savilla
President

ATTEST: Kathleen M. Jinglin
Secretary

APPENDIX A

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B. All members shall be citizens of the local immediate area (Bard, Winterhaven and the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation). All members shall serve without pay. The Tribal Council may allow expenditures as are necessary for the performance of their duties.

C. No member shall act as agent for or represent anyone in any matter coming before the Quechan Zoning and Planning Commission. No member shall vote on or participate in the Commission's discussion of any matter in which he or she has a financial or closely related personal interest, whether direct or indirect.

D. The Quechan Tribal Council may remove members with cause. The Secretary shall notify the Tribal Council when any member has been absent from three (3) consecutive regular meetings of the Commission.

Sec. 1-3 Terms of Members

The members of the Commission shall serve for two-year terms unless sooner removed by the Tribal Council. The members of the first Commission appointed hereunder shall serve for the following terms: one member shall be appointed for a term of one (1) year; one member shall be appointed for a term of two (2) years; one member shall be appointed for a term of three (3) years; one member shall be appointed for a term of four (4) years; and one member shall be appointed for a term of five (5) years. Any vacancy shall be filled by the Quechan Tribal Council for the unexpired term. The Commission will recommend candidates to the Council to fill any vacancies for the unexpired term.

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B. The Commission shall submit to the Quechan Tribal Council such special reports as may be requested and an annual report setting forth the state and progress of its work and such other information as the Tribal Council may desire.

Sec. 1-7 Powers and Duties

A. Formulate, approve and present a master plan for development of the reservation and to implement a sound workable, enforceable Zoning and Building Code.

B. Seek out the motives, intentions, feasibility and financial status of any company or business desireous of locating on the reservation.

C. The Commission will serve in the role of advisor to the Tribal Council in making recommendations of approval or disapproval for each and every business or industry wishing to locate on the reservation. Preference to Indian-owned businesses shall be practiced.

D. The Commission will review all aspects of the environmental impact and what effects, beneficial or adversely, the economic or ecological growth of the area. (Example: water, sewerage and utility right-of-ways, highways, roads, etc.)

E. Among other duties responsible to the Commission, they shall be required to hold special meetings, preparing and administering ordinances, publishing reports, coordinating with other officers and departments of the tribe, agency, counties and the federal government.

F. The Commission shall exercise such additional powers as may be necessacy to perform tasks assigned to it by the Tribal Council.

Passed and Adopted this 5th day of July, 1973.

QUECHAN TRIBAL COUNCIL

APPROVED: Elmer M. Savilla
President

ATTEST: Kathleen M. Jinglin
Secretary

ARTICLE IV
QUECHAN CONSTITUTION

Section 1. The Tribal Council shall have the power:

(a) To negotiate with Federal, State and local governments on behalf of the Tribe;

(b) To present and prosecute any claims or demands of the Quechan Tribe;

(c) To assist members of the Tribe in presenting claims and grievances of a tribal nature before any court or agency of government;

(d) To employ legal counsel for the protection and advancement of the rights of the Tribe and its members; the choice of counsel and fixing of fees to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior;

(e) To revise the census roll of the Quechan Tribe within one year after the adoption of this Constitution with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 2. The Council shall have the power to prevent the sale, disposition, lease or encumbrance of tribal lands, interests in lands or other tribal assets without the consent of the Tribe.

Sec. 3. The Council shall have the power to administer any funds or property within the control of the Tribe but the exercise of this power shall be subject to approval of the Secretary of the Interior for a period of four years only from the date of the adoption of this Constitution. It shall also have power to advise with the Secretary of the Interior upon all appropriation estimates or federal projects for the benefit of the Tribe prior to the submission of such estimates to the Bureau of the Budget and Congress and to make prompt recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior or to the proper committees of Congress with respect to all such estimates and appropriations.

Sec. 4. The Council shall have the power to select subordinate boards, officials and employees not otherwise provided for in this Constitution and to prescribe their tenure and duties. It shall have the power to make expenditures from available funds for public purposes including salaries or other remuneration of community officials or employees subject to the restrictions in Section 3 of this article. Such salaries or remuneration shall only be paid for services actually authorized in a regular and legal manner and actually rendered and the amount or amounts so paid shall be a matter of public record at all times.

Sec. 5. The Council shall have the power, when just cause or extreme emergency exists which shall create a hazard to the peace and safety of the Tribe as a whole or to the individual members thereof, to require the individual members of the Tribe to assist in community labor.

Sec. 6. The Council shall have the power to regulate, license and levy fees upon nonmembers doing business within the jurisdiction of the Tribe. This shall not apply to churches or schools.

Sec. 7. The Council shall have the power to promulgate ordinances for the purpose of safeguarding the peace and safety of residents of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation and to establish minor courts for the adjudication of claims or disputes arising amongst the members of the Tribe and for the trial and punishment of members of the Tribe charged with the commission of offenses set forth in such ordinances.

Sec. 8. The Council shall have the power to purchase under condemnation proceedings in State or Federal courts of compentent jurisdiction land or other property needed for public purposes.

Sec. 9. The Council shall have power to charter subordinate organizations for economic purposes and to regulate the activities of cooperative associations of members of the Quechan Tribe through ordinances which shall be subject to approval by the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 10. The Council shall have the power to prescribe rules of inheritance, except concerning allotted lands under present laws, and to receive voluntary relinquishments of allotments and heirship lands and to issue assignments of land to members of the Tribe upon such conditions as may be laid down in the Bylaws.

Sec. 11. The Council shall have the power to encourage and protect the public health and morals and to promote the public welfare by appropriate regulation of the activities of members of the Tribe.

Sec. 12. The Council shall have the power to regulate the domestic relations of members of the Tribe.

Sec. 13. The Council shall have the power to provide by ordinance for the appointment of guardians for minors and mental incompentents.

Sec. 14. The Council may exercise such further powers as may be delegated to the Quechan Tribal Council by qualified officials or agencies of government.

Sec. 15. The Council shall have power to regulate its own procedure by ordinance or resolution.

Sec. 16. All ordinances and resolutions governing the adoption of new members (Article II, Section 2), the licensing and levying of fees on nonmembers (Article IV, Section 6), the regulations of inheritance (Article IV, Section 10) and the appointment of guardians (Article IV, Section 13) shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 17. The foregoing enumeration of powers shall not be construed to limit the powers of the Quechan Tribe but all powers of local government not expressly entrusted to the Tribal Council by this Constitution shall be reserved to the people of the Quechan Tribe; such powers may be exercised through the adoption of appropriate bylaws or constitutional amendments.

Sec. 18. All ordinances or resolutions pursuant to the exercise of any power enumerated in this article shall be consistent with the laws established by the United States Government, by the State of California and any political subdivision thereof, insofar as such laws may apply to members of the Quechan Tribe resident upon the Fort Yuma Reservation.

APPENDIX C
MAJOR YUMA AREA EMPLOYERS*

Construction Related

Jacobson Companies
1334 S. 5th Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-1801

Tanner Companies
265 W. 13th St.
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-9267

G. L. Thomas Construction, Inc.
4375 Charro Ln.
Yuma, AZ 85364
726-1460

Fike Plumbing Co.
2470 S. 2nd Av.
Yuma, AZ 85364
344-2600

Kola Concrete Co., Inc.
2539 S. 6th Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364
344-2632

Valley Ditch Lining Inc.
Ave. 4E
Yuma, AZ 85364
726-5267

Max A. Hall, Plastering and Drywall
1852 S. Maple Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364
783-6387

Food Processing

Southwest Meat Co.
2600 W. 24th St.
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-1686

Shamrock Dairy
2050 E. 32nd St.
Yuma, AZ 85364
726-4216

Paper Products

Arical Paper Products Co.
23rd St. and Engler Ave.
P. O. Box 4207
Yuma, AZ 85364
766-5693

Printing

Sun Printing Co. (Yuma Daily Sun)
2055 Arizona Ave.
P. O. Box 271
Yuma, AZ 85364
783-333

Tool and Dye

Gilpin's Welding and Machine Works Inc.
450 E. 16th St.
P. O. Box 1150
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-4304

Aircraft Testing

McDonnell Douglas Corp.
601 County 12th St.
Yuma, AZ 85364
726-5271

Bottling Companies

Fritz Bottling Co., Inc.
1000 S. Ave. A
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-4753

Southwestern Ice & Coca Cola Bottling Co.
439 Gila
Yuma, AZ
783-3366

Clothing

Arizona Slack Corp.
185 Main St.
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-3332

Communications and Utilities

Mountain Bell
2450 S. 4th Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364
783-3371

KBLU-TV and Radio Station
3rd Ave. and 12th St.
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-3881

Arizona Public Service
190 W. 14th St.
Yuma, AZ 85364
783-7825

Agriculture

Arizona Groves Inc.
County 3-1/2 E.
Yuma, AZ 85364
726-1120

Electrical Goods

Mohawk Wholesale and Equipment Co.
401 W. 22nd St.
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-4311

Miscellaneous Durable Goods

Northrup King & Co.
11th St. and Walnut Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-1671

Lumber and Building Supplies

O'Malley Building Materials
550 W. 8th
Yuma, AZ 85364
783-8333

Hardware Stores

Growers Service & Equipment Co.
2223 S. Pacific Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364
726-4417

Imperial Hardware Stores
835 S. 4th Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364

Braden Machinery Co.
16th St. and Arizona Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364
783-7866

Department Stores

J. C. Penney Co., Inc.
354 S. Main
Yuma, AZ 85364
783-7866

K-Mart Discount Stores
Highway 80 & Catalina Dr.
Yuma, AZ 85364
344-0810

Fed Mart Stores, Inc.
101 W. 16th St.
Yuma, AZ 85364
783-4014

Sears Roebuck and Co.
3150 S. 4th Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364
344-0800

Grocers

Central Market, Inc.
280 S. 4th Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-2597

Richard's Food Market (3)
No. 1, 1221 W. 8th St.
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-3821

Albertson's Inc.
3020 S. 4th Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364
726-9500

Imperial Market
San Luis, AZ
627-2063

Circle K Markets
District Office
2372 S. 4th Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364
783-8811

A. J. Bayless Markets, Inc. (2)
2800 S. 4th Ave. 344-2980
1000 4th Ave. 783-5741
Yuma, AZ 85364

Pharmacies

Thrifty Drug Stores Co., Inc.
102 S. Main 782-2297
505 W. Catalina Dr. 726-6765
Yuma, AZ 85364

Walgreen Drug Store
3121 S. 4th Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364
344-0350

Automobile Dealers

Valley Motor Co.
2301 S. 4th Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-3671

Dana Pontiac-Buick
276 S. Orange Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-3891

Alexander Volkswagon
889 E. 32nd St.
Yuma, AZ 85364
344-1170

Ranch Ford
1491 S. 4th Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-3601

Bruder Chevrolet, Inc.
3201 S. Chey Ln.
Yuma, AZ 85364
726-5500

Truck Service Station

T-P Truck Center
Highway 80
Yuma, AZ 85364
726-5110

Sports Arena & Bowling Alley

Yuma Sports Center
2755 S. 4th Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364
344-3121

Golf Courses and Clubs

Arroyo Dunes Golf Course
32nd St. and Ave. A
Yuma, AZ 85364
726-5622

Yuma Golf and Country Club
Highway 80
Yuma, AZ 85364
726-1104

Restaurants

El Charro
601 W. 8th St.
Yuma, AZ 85364
783-9790

Village Inn Pizza Parlor
2630 S. 4th Ave. 344-3300
41 E. 16th St. 783-8353
Yuma, AZ 85364

Rogue's Gallery
637 E. 32nd St.
Yuma, AZ 85364
344-3494

Sambo's Restaurants
2951 S. 4th Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364
344-0434

Sir George's Royal Buffet
2550 S. 4th Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364
344-2969

Ruth's Coffee Shop
38 W. 2nd St.
Yuma, AZ 85364
783-8790

A & W Drive-In
690 E. 32nd St.
Yuma, AZ 85364

McDonald's of Yuma
2560 S. 4th Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364
344-2031

Chretin's Mexican Food
No. 1, 485 S. 15th Ave. 782-1291
No. 2, 2690 S. 4th Ave. 344-2623
Yuma, AZ

Hospital and Nursing Homes

Desert Manor Convalescent Center, Inc.
2222 S. Ave. A
Yuma, AZ 85364

Yuma Regional Medical Center
Ave. A and 24th St.
Yuma, AZ 85364
344-2000

Governments-Local

Yuma City Government
Personnel Department
180 W. 1st St.
Yuma, AZ 85364
783-7864

Yuma County Government
168 S. 2nd Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-4534

Governments-State

Department of Economic Security
350 W. 16th St.
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-4343

Department of Public Safety
Arizona Highway Patrol
2111 Gila Ridge Rd.
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-1651

Department of Transportation
12th St. and 3rd Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-1646

Governments-Federal

Bureau of Land Management
Colorado River Planning Area
Yuma District Office
2450 S. 4th Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364
726-2612

Bureau of Reclamation
Yuma Projects Office
Avenue 3E
Yuma, AZ 85364
726-2011

Marine Corps Air Station
Yuma, AZ 85364
726-2011

Department of the Army
Yuma Proving Grounds
Yuma, AZ 85364
328-2151

Agricultural Companies

Dune Co.
County, 17th and Ave. F
Somerton, AZ 85350 627-2479
Ave. 38 E. Roll
Yuma, AZ 85364 785-4106

Jacoby & Sons
Highway 95
Somerton, AZ 85350
627-2071

Banks

Arizona Bank (3)
Main Street Office
377 Main
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-4391

First National Bank (3)
Main St. Office
198 S. Main
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-4331

Valley National Bank (4)
Main Street Office
Main and 1st St.
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-4511

Security

Coastal K-9 Patrol and Guard Dog Service
161 E. 24th St.
Yuma, AZ 85364
726-7983

Yuma Security
870 E. 24th St.
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-1961

Cleaners & Laundries

Melody Cleaners & Laundry
877 Orange Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364
783-4471

American Linen & Uniform Supply
145 S. 2nd Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-2507

APPENDIX D

MANPOWER PROGRAMS - YUMA AREA

1. CETA TITLE I

A. SER - Jobs for Progress
Hector Acosta, Project Director
285 Main Street
Yuma, AZ 85364
783-4414

Services:	Job Preparation Course Adult Basic Education English as a Second Language Advanced Adult Education On the Job Training Work Experience Job Counseling Job Development and Placement

B. Department of Economic Security
Jim Amarillas
350 West 16th Street
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-4343

Services:	Intake/Eligibility Certification Employability Development Plans Referral to Training Job Counseling Job Placement and Development

C. Yuma Union High School - Arizona Western College
Don Combrink
3150 South Avenue A
Yuma, AZ 85364
726-1733

Service:	Diagnostic Evaluation of Vocational and Occupational Skills

2. CETA TITLE II

A. District #4 Council of Governments
Andrew Torres
377 Main Street, Room 202
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-1886

Service:	Public Service Employment

3. CETA TITLE III

A. Migrant Opportunity Program
Panfilo Contreras
Post Office Box 479
Somerton, AZ 85350
627-2027

Services:	Skills Training Job Counseling Job Placement Emergency Services Assistance Nutritional Assistance Emergency Residential Support Emergency Relocation Assistance Adult Basic Education Post-Secondary Tuition Assistance High School Tuition Assistance

4. CETA TITLE VI

A. Yuma County
County Manager
168 South Second Avenue
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-4534

Service:	Public Service Employment

Bureau of Indian Affairs Programs

15.100 INDIAN EDUCATION - ADULTS

AUTHORIZATION: The Snyder Act of November 2, 1921, 42 Stat. 208; Public Law 67-85; 25 U. S. C., Section 13.

OBJECTIVES: To provide general instruction for Indian adults in literacy and high school equivalency and other adult needs.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Training.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: This program provides basic adult education through direct training by Bureau of Indian Affairs employees or teachers contracted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Adult basic education includes reading, English and mathematics as well as a broader range of subject matters such as citizenship and consumer protection. Generally, courses are restricted to those not otherwise provided by other federal, state or local agencies.

15.101 INDIAN AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

AUTHORIZATION: The Snyder Act of November 2, 1921, 41 Stat. 208; Public Law 67-85; 25 U. S. C., Section 13. Memorandum of Agreement of March, 1956 between the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior and the Extension Service, Department of Agriculture.

OBJECTIVES: To provide assistance to individual Indians, families and groups on problems concerning farming, ranching, family economics, consumer education, homemaking, youth development through 4H and other your organizations.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Advisory services and counseling.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Funds provide for contracts with state universities and for personal services of Bureau of Indian Affairs employees in order to provide advisory and counseling services to Indians.

15.102 INDIAN TRIBAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

(Tribal Operations, Tribal Government Development Program, Tribal Planning Services)

AUTHORIZATION: The Snyder Act of November 2, 1921, 42 Stat. 208; Public Law 67-85; 25 U. S. C., Section 13. Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934, 48 Stat. 984; Public Law 73-383; 25 U. S. C., Section 476; Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of June 26, 1936, 49 Stat. 1967; Public Law 74-816; 25 U. S. C., Section 503; Alaska Act of May 1, 1936, 49 Stat. 1250; Public Law 74-538; 25 U. S. C., Section 473a; Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971, 85 Stat. 688; Public Law 92-203.

OBJECTIVES: To assist tribal governments to carry out their responsibilities to the tribal membership.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Advisory services and counseling. Provision of specialized services.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Assistance is given to federally recognized tribes in developing tribal governing documents, in compiling tribal enrollment, in formulating tribal election procedures, resolving general organizational procedures and in the formulation of suitable draft legislation to provide for the disposition of a judgment fund awarded the tribes by the Indian Claims Commission. To assist development of reservation comprehensive plans and certain youth activity planning.

15.109 INDIAN EDUCATION - DORMITORY OPERATIONS

AUTHORIZATION: The Snyder Act of November 2, 1921; Public Law 67-85; 25 U. S. C., Section 13.

OBJECTIVES: To provide housing for Indian children attending public schools in selected districts on or adjacent to their home reservations.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Provision of specialized services.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: BIA performs boarding, feeding and counseling services to allow eligible Indian students to attend public schools.

15.110 INDIAN EDUCATION - FEDERAL SCHOOLS

(Indian Schools)

AUTHORIZATION: The Snyder Act of November 2, 1921; Public Law 67-85; 25 U. S. C., Section 13.

OBJECTIVES: To provide educational opportunities for eligible Indian children who do not have public educational opportunities to meet their needs.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Training.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: BIA provides complete education programs for eligible Indian students and, where necessary, boarding facilities are provided.

15.113 INDIAN SOCIAL SERVICE - GENERAL ASSISTANCE

AUTHORIZATION: The Snyder Act, November 2, 1921, 42 Stat. 208; Public Law 67-85; 25 U. S. C., Section 13.

OBJECTIVES: To provide assistance for living needs to needy Indians on or near reservations including those Indians living in jurisdictions under the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Alaska and Oklahoma when such assistance is not available from state or local public agencies.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Direct payments with unrestricted use.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Provides cash payments to meet daily living needs; i. e. food, clothing, shelter, etc.

15.114 INDIAN EDUCATION - COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

(Higher Education)

AUTHORIZATION: The Snyder Act of November 2, 1921; Public Law 67-85; 25 U. S. C., Section 13.

OBJECTIVES: To encourage Indian students to continue their education and training beyond high school.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Grant funds may be used for tuition, required fees, textbooks and miscellaneous expenses directly related to attendance at college. Funds are intended to assist students in pursuing regular accredited college courses necessary to achievement of a college degree.

15.115 INDIAN HOUSING - DEVELOPMENT

AUTHORIZATION: The Snyder Act of November 2, 1921, 42 Stat. 208; Public Law 67-85; 25 U. S. C., Section 13.

OBJECTIVES: To eliminate substandard Indian housing in accordance with the joint plans of the Departments of Health, Education and Welfare and Housing and Urban Development and Interior in conjunction with the Indian Housing Improvement Program (15.116).

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Training; Advisory services and Counseling; Dissemination of Technical Information.

15.103 INDIAN SOCIAL SERVICES - CHILD WELFARE ASSISTANCE

AUTHORIZATION: The Snyder Act, November 2, 1921, 42 Stat. 208; Public Law 67-85; 25 U. S. C., Section 13.

OBJECTIVES: To provide foster home care and appropriate institutional care for dependent, neglected and handicapped Indian children residing on or near reservations including those children living in jurisdictions under the BIA in Alaska and Oklahoma when these services are not available from state or local public agencies.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Direct payments with unrestricted use.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: To pay for foster home care, institutional care or certain other specials needs relating to care and maintenance of children.

15.105 INDIAN EDUCATION - CONTRACTS WITH INDIAN SCHOOL BOARD

AUTHORIZATION: The Johnson-O'Malley Act of April 16, 1934, as amended June 4, 1936; Public Law 74-638; 25 U. S. C., Section 13.

OBJECTIVES: To encourage Indian participation in local school affairs and to provide for operation of schools by local Indian people.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Direct payments for specified use; use of Property, facilities and equipment.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Funds and facilities may be used to provide educational services to Indian children residing within the district served.

15.106 INDIAN LANDS - IRRIGATION, CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, OPERATION AND RELATED POWER SYSTEMS

AUTHORIZATION: The Snyder Act of November 2, 1921; 42 Stat. 208; Public Law 67-85; 25 U. S. C., Section 13. There are also multiple specific and general acts.

OBJECTIVES: To develop irrigation facilities and to expand and rehabilitate distribution facilities.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Provision of specialized services.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: The Bureau of Indian Affairs develops water and irrigation facilities to deliver water to arid and semi-arid lands within Indian reservations. Electrical power generated by the project water supply is delivered to customers within the franchised area.

15.108 INDIAN EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE

AUTHORIZATION: The Snyder Act of November 2, 1921, 42 Stat. 208; Public Law 67-85; 25 U. S. C., Section 13; Indian Adult Vocational Training Act of August 3, 1956, 70 Stat. 208; Public Law 84-959; 25 U. S. C., Section 309.

OBJECTIVES: To provide vocational training and employment opportunities for Indians.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants; Advisory services and counseling.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Assist Indian people in obtaining a marketable skill and employment. Restricted to Indian people eligible for these services. The program may be used for vocational training in schools approved by the Bureau and for assistance in job placement and for general employment counseling. Eligible Indians may receive vocational training and job placement on or near the reservation or in an urban area.

USES AND USE RESTRICITONS: Assistance is provided to Indian tribes in establishing housing authorities to obtain benefits of HUD housing programs and in carrying out construction of the projects and in managing them. Assistance is restricted to Indian tribes that are able to establish housing authorities and carry out programs under the U. S. Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the U. S. Housing act of 1949, as amended, and the rules and regulations of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

15.116 INDIAN HOUSING - IMPROVEMENT

(HIP)

AUTHORIZATION: The Snyder Act of November 2, 1921, 42 Stat. 208; Public Law 67-85; 25 U. S. C., Section 13.

OBJECTIVES: Eliminate substandard Indian housing in conjunction with other federal housing programs.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: The program is mainly devoted to housing improvement. The Bureau does, however, build an entire house in special situations where no other program will meet the need, i. e. extremely isolated areas or reservations where only a very small number of homes are needed.

15.117 INDIAN BUSINESS ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

AUTHORIZATION: The Snyder Act of November 2, 1921, 42 Stat. 208; Public Law 67-85; 25 U. S. C., Section 13; Indian Adult Vocational Training Act of August 3, 1956, 70 Stat. 986; Public Law 85-959; 25 U. S. C. 309.

OBJECTIVES: To create both jobs and income for Indians; to train Indians for more responsible positions and to involve Indians more deeply in management and ownership of business.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: The Indian Business Enterprise Development Program has as its major objective to increase levels of employment and income on Indian reservations. To this end, the program is used as an aid in the establishment or expansion of business enterprises on or near reservations with emphasis on Indian ownership, management and employment. On-the-job training programs are available as an inducement for private industries to locate plans on or near Indian reservations and thus provide job opportunities for Indians.

15.118 INDIAN INVESTMENTS - TRIBAL TRUST FUNDS AND INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONIES

AUTHORIZATION: Act of June 24, 1938, 52 Stat. 1037; Public Law 75-714; 25 U. S. C., Section 162a.

OBJECTIVES: To invest Indian tribal trust funds, Indian monies, proceeds from labor and individual Indian monies either in commercial banks or U. S. Government public-debt obligations and securities.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Advisory services and counseling; provision of specialized services.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Advisory services and counseling is limited to monies deposited in Individual Indian Money (IIM), Indian Monies, Proceeds of Labor and Tribal Trust Fund accounts. Services include investment of monies, protection of assets, plans for disbursement of monies, etc. as prescribed by law and/or regulations.

15.120 INDIAN LANDS - REAL ESTATE APPRAISAL

AUTHORIZATION: The Snyder Act of November 2, 1921, 42 Stat. 208; Public Law 67-85; 25 U. S. C., Section 13.

OBJECTIVES: To provide professional real estate appraisal, mineral and petroleum valuation service, landscape architecture and urban planning services.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Provision of specialized services.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Provide value information to individual Indians and tribes for all real estate transactions. Provide land use planning services for Indian communities.

15.121 INDIAN LANDS - REAL ESTATE SERVICES

AUTHORIZATION: The Snyder Act of November 2, 1921, 42 Stat. 208; Public Law 67-85; 25 U. S. C. Sections 2, 5, 9, 13, 379 and 405; 5 U. S. C., Section 22.

OBJECTIVES: To maintain the Indian Trust or restricted land estate and generate from it the greatest income to Indian owners. To act as advisor to Indians in managing their land interests to derive the greatest development, use and enjoyment from land ownership. To perform necessary legal, administrative and technical services required to manage the real estate.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Provision of specialized services; Advisory services and counseling.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Services are assistance in the management of Indian trust land. Services include, but are not limited to, aid in purchase and sale of land; participating in negotiations or advertisement for leasing of surface and subsurface properties, provide marketing and legal-technical assistance; examination, maintenance and recording of title documents and records; preparation of leasing and transfer documents; and the protection of land and water rights including environmental factors.

15.122 INDIAN ROADS - RESERVATION ROADS AND BRIDGES

(Indian Road Construction)

AUTHORIZATION: Public Law 93-87; 87 Stat., Section 250; Public Law 93-643; 87 Stat. 252.

OBJECTIVES: Construct and improve the federal aid Indian road system.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Provision of specialized services.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Requests may be made for the construction of roads and bridges. All roads built under this program must be open to the public and included on the federal aid Indian road system or turned over to other public bodies.

15.123 INDIAN LOANS - CLAIMS ASSISTANCE

(Expert Witness Loans)

AUTHORIZATION: Expert Assistance Loans; Public Law 88-168; 25 U. S. C., Section 70n-1; and two subsequent supplemental acts increasing the amount of the authorization.

OBJECTIVES: To enable Indian tribes or identifiable groups of Indians without available funds to obtain expert assistance in the preparation and processing of claims pending before the Indian Claims Commission.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Direct loans.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Loans may be used to obtain expert assistance, other than counsel, for the preparation and trial of claims pending before the Indian Claims Commission. No loans may be made if the tribe, band or group have sufficient funds available to obtain the assistance it needs or it, in the opinion of the Secretary, the expert fees are unreasonable in light of the services to be performed.

15.124 INDIAN LOANS - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(Indian Credit Program)

AUTHORIZATION: Section 10 of the Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934 (IRA); Public Law 73-383; 48 Stat. 986; 25 U. S. C., Section 470; Public Law 93-262; 88 Stat. 77 through 83; 25 U. S. C., Section 1451.

OBJECTIVES: To provide assistance to Indians, Alaska Natives, tribes and Indian organizations to obtain financing from private and governmental sources which serve other citizens. When otherwise unavailable, financial assistance through the Bureau is provided eligible applicants for any purpose that will promote the economic development of a federal Indian reservation.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants, direct loans, guaranteed/insured loans and provision of specialized services.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Loans may be used for business, industry, agriculture, rehabilitation, housing, education and for relending by tribes and Indian organizations to members of such organizations. Funds must be unavailable from other sources on reasonable terms and conditions. Funds may not be used for speculation. Except for educational purposes, Bureau financial assistance must be used on or near a federal Indian reservation.

15.125 INDIAN ROADS - MAINTENANCE

AUTHORIZATION: Public Law 70-520; 45 Stat. 750 and 751.

OBJECTIVES: Maintain Indian reservation roads and bridges.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Provision of specialized services.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Maintenance and repair of Indian reservation roads. Assistance is restricted to Indian reservation roads on the federal aid Indian road system.

15.126 INDIAN LANDS - SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION

(SMC)

AUTHORIZATION: Soil Conservation Act of April 27, 1935, 49 Stat. 163; Public Law 74-46; 16 U. S. C., Section 590(a).

OBJECTIVES: To assist the owners and users of Indian lands in conserving the soil and water and to increase production on Indian lands.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Provision of special services; Advisory services and counseling; Sale, exchange or donation of property and goods.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Specialized assistance and limited funding is available for the application of soil and water conservation practices such as terraces, dikes and diversions, seeding of grasses, contouring, brush removal and control, etc., which assist in conserving water, controlling soil erosion and improving the production capability of the land. Equipment and materials may be acquired for soil and water conservation work.

15.127 INDIAN PROPERTY ACQUISITION - TRANSFER OF FEDERALLY OWNED BUILDINGS, IMPROVEMENTS AND/OR FACILITIES

(Public Law 991 Transfer)

AUTHORIZATION: Act of August 6, 1956, 70 Stat. 1057; Public Law 84-991; 25 U. S. C. A., Section 443a.

OBJECTIVES: Upon request by an Indian tribe, band or group to transfer to the Indian tribe, band or group title to any federally owned buildings, improvements or facilities (including any personal property used in connection therewith) that are located on Indian land or on lands reserved for Administration for its affairs and that are no longer required by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Sale, exchange or donation of property and goods.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Will be used by the Indian tribe, band or group requesting the property. The use restrictions are that, if at any time, while property conveyed pursuant to the act remains in the ownership of any Indian tribe, band or group the Secretary of the Interior determines that such property is not being adequately maintained or properly utilized by such tribe, band or group or that the property creates a health or safety hazard or other undesirable condition, he may declare a forfeiture of the conveyance and the title to such property shall thereupon revert to the United States. Such determination by the Secretary shall be final.

15.129 INDIAN ACCOUNTING SERVICES FOR TRIBES

AUTHORIZATION: The Snyder Act of November 2, 1921, 42 Stat. 208; Public Law 67-85; 25 U. S. C., Section 13.

OBJECTIVES: Provide an audit service to the tribes including a review of the tribes' financial affairs and a testing of controls established to prevent dissipation of the tribes' assets.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Advisory services and counseling, training, dissemination of technical information.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Tribal audit reports used to indicate net value of tribal assets with pertinent recommendations and informal on-the-job training for accounting and management improvements.

15.130 INDIAN EDUCATION - ASSISTANCE TO NONFEDERAL SCHOOLS

(Johnson-O'Malley Program)

AUTHORIZATION: The Johnson-O'Malley Act of April 16, 1934; Public Law 74-638; 25 U. S. C., Section 452.

OBJECTIVES: To assure adequate educational opportunities for Indian children attending public schools.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Direct payments for specified use.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Funds may be used for costs of operating basic school program. Funds may also be used for programs to meet the special educationally related needs of Indian students. Funds under this program may not be used for capital expenditures.

15.131 INDIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES

AUTHORIZATION: The Snyder Act of November 2, 1921, 42 Stat. 208; Public Law 67-85; 25 U. S. C., Section 13; 18 U. S. C., Section 3055; Interior Appropriations Act of 1939.

OBJECTIVES: Maintain criminal justice systems within Indian reservations, Indian country or dependent Indian communities where the states have not assumed such responsibilities in conjunction with the Indian tribes affected.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Advisory services and counseling, training, investigation of complaints.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Direct technical assistance is provided to tribal police, tribal courts and other facets of the criminal justice system. Bureau officers have concurrent jurisdiction with tribal police officers in investigation of criminal acts on reservations where there is no state jurisdiction. Where there are no tribal police officers, Bureau officers assume full jurisdiction. Training is provided for tribal police, judges and other law enforcement personnel.

15.132 INDIAN SOCIAL SERVICES - COUNSELING

AUTHORIZATION: The Snyder Act of November 2, 1921, 42 Stat. 208; Public Law 67-85; 25 U. S. C., Section 13.

OBJECTIVES: To help Indians cope with family problems or other serious social problems. To determine eligibility for general assistance and child welfare assistance. To develop tribal welfare programs. To provide information and liaison assistance enabling Indians to secure welfare services and assistance from state and local agencies.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Advisory services and counseling.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Counseling and advice are available to Indians regarding problems of a family or social welfare nature. This is a counseling service only and no financial aid is available under this program.

15.135 INDIAN RIGHTS PROTECTION

AUTHORIZATION: The Snyder Act of November 2, 1921, 42 Stat. 208; Public Law 67-85; 25 U. S. C., Section 13. Department of the Interior Secretarial Order, January 10, 1972.

OBJECTIVES: To provide close coordination and liaison between all agencies and to integrate the skills and abilities of the entire Department of the Interior in the gathering of the necessary technical data required to assert and protect Indian natural resource rights.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Provision of specialized services.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: The water and related resource inventories are conducted to determine the extent of tribal nature resource rights to be asserted, protected and developed. Coordination of Indian water rights litigation and adjudication with Interior solicitor and Justice Department.

15.136 INDIAN LANDS - ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY SERVICES

FEDERAL AGENCY: BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

AUTHORIZATION: The Snyder Act of November 2, 1921, 42 Stat. 208; Public Law 67-85; 25 U. S. C., Section 13; National Environmental Policy Act of 1968, 83 Stat. 852; Public Law 91-90.

OBJECTIVES: To provide environmental examination of proposed activities and comply with the National Environmental Policy Act when federal actions will have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Provision of specialized services.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Applicable to related federal actions of the Bureau and other federal agencies on federally recognized Indian reservations.

Education Oriented Programs

13.551 INDIAN EDUCATION - GRANTS TO NONLOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES

(Indian Education - Part A Set Aside)

FEDERAL AGENCY: OFFICE OF EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

AUTHORIZATION: Public Law 92-318, Title IV, Part A, as amended; 20 U. S. C., Section 241aa.

OBJECTIVES: To provide financial assistance to nonlocal educational agencies to develop and implement elementary and secondary school programs designed to meet the special educational needs of Indian children. Nonlocal educational agencies are schools on or near a reservation which are governed by a nonprofit institution or organization of an Indian tribe.

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Grants may be used for planning and taking other steps leading to the development of programs specifically designed to meet the special educational needs of Indian children including pilot projects designed to test the effectiveness of plans so developed. Grants may also be used for the establishment, maintenance and operation of programs including, in accordance with special regulations of the Commissioner, minor remodeling of classroom or other space used for such programs. In addition, grants may be used to meet the costs incurred in connection with the establishment of such agencies.

13.534 INDIAN EDUCATION - GRANTS TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES

(Indian Education - Part A)

FEDERAL AGENCY: OFFICE OF EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

AUTHORIZATION: Public Law 92-318, Title IV, Part A, as amended; 20 U. S. C., Section 241aa.

OBJECTIVES: To provide financial assistance to local educational agencies to develop and implement elementary and secondary school programs designed to meet the special educational needs of Indian children.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Formula grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Grant may be used for planning and taking other steps leading to the development of programs specifically designed to meet the special educational needs of Indian children including pilot projects designed to test the effectiveness of plans so developed. Grants may only be used for the establishment, maintenance and operation of programs including, in accordance with special regulations of the Commissioner, minor remodeling of classroom or other space used for such programs.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:

Applicant Eligibility: Local educational agencies which have at least ten Indian children or in which Indians constitute at least 50 percent of the total enrollment. The requirements shall not apply to any such agencies serving Indian children in Alaska, California and Oklahoma or located on or in proximity to an Indian reservation.

13.535 INDIAN EDUCATION - SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

(Indian Education - Part B)

FEDERAL AGENCY: OFFICE OF EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

AUTHORIZATION: Public Law 92-318, Title IV, Part B, as amended; 20 U. S. C., Section 887c.

OBJECTIVES: To plan, develop and implement programs and projects for the improvement of educational opportunities for Indian children.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Grants may be used to support planning, pilot and demonstration projects which are designed to plan for, test and demonstrate the effectiveness of programs for improving educational opportunities for Indian children. Funds may also be used for evaluation and dissemination purposes.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:

Applicant Eligibility: State and local educational agencies, federally supported elementary and secondary schools for Indian children and tribal and other Indian community organizations may apply for grants to assist in providing educational services not available to Indian children in sufficient quantity or quality (such as programs described in Section 810 [c] [1] of the Indian Education Act) and also to establish and operate exemplary and innovative educational programs.

13.536 INDIAN EDUCATION - ADULT INDIAN EDUCATION

(Indian Education - Part C)

FEDERAL AGENCY: OFFICE OF EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

AUTHORIZATION: Public Law 92-318, Title IV, Part C, as amended; 20 U. S. C., Section 1211a.

OBJECTIVES: To plan, develop and implement programs for Indian adults.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Grants are used for the establishment and operation of programs designed to stimulate the provision of basic literacy opportunities for nonliterate Indian adults and high school equivalency opportunities in the shortest period of time feasible. Funds may be used to encourage dissemination of information and materials relating to, and evaluation of the effectiveness of, programs which may offer educational opportunities to Indian adults.

13.364 NURSING STUDENT LOANS

FEDERAL AGENCY: HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

AUTHORIZATION: Public Health Service Act, Title VIII, Section 822, as amended 92-52; 42 U. S. C., Section 297a.

OBJECTIVES: To assist students in need of financial assistance to pursue a course of study in professional nursing education by providing long-term, low-interest loans.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants (to loan funds).

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Loans have a maximum of $2,500.00 annually and are limited to a total of $10,000.00. Loans to full and half-time nursing students who are citizens of the United States or who have been admitted to the United States and its territories for permanent residence. The loan provision authority is cancellation of entitlements and federal repayments under certain specified circumstances. Grants are made to schools of nursing to capitalize loan funds.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:

Applicant Eligibility: All public and nonprofit private schools of nursing that prepare students for practice as registered nurses, that meet accreditation requirements as defined in the Nurse Training Act of 1971 and that do not discriminate against students because of race, color, origin or sex, are eligible to apply for funds to be disbursed to qualified nursing students.

Beneficiary Eligibility: Nursing students who are citizens of the United States or who have been admitted to the United States for permanent residence and who are either full or half-time nursing students in good standing or have been accepted for full or half-time study are eligible for loans.

INFORMATION CONTACTS:

Regional or Local Office: Regional Health Administrator, DHEW Regional Offices. (See appendix for list of addresses.)

Headquarters Office: Student Assistance Staff, Office of the Bureau Director, Bureau of Health Resources Development, Health Resources Administration, PHS, DHEW, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20014. Telephone (301) 496-4154.

13.556 LAW SCHOOL FELLOWSHIPS FOR THE DISADVANTAGED

(Council on Legal Education Opportunity [CLEO])

FEDERAL AGENCY: OFFICE OF EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

AUTHORIZATION: Higher Education Act of 1965 as amended by Title IX, Part D of the 1972 Education Amendments, Public Law 92-318 and Title VIII, Part C, Section 836 of the Education Amendments of 1974, Public Law 93-380.

OBJECTIVES: To increase the number of qualified disadvantaged and minority persons in the legal profession by providing financial assistance to complete three years of law school.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Project grants must be used to prepare more disadvantaged and minority students for law careers.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:

Applicant Eligibility: Project grant is awarded to the Office of the Council on Legal Education Opportunity (CLEO), which is located in Washington, DC.

Beneficiary Eligibility: Fellowships are awarded to persons of ability from disadvantaged backgrounds as determined by the Commissioner of Education.

13.600 CHILD DEVELOPMENT - HEAD START

(Head Start)

FEDERAL AGENCY: OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

AUTHORIZATION: 42 U. S. C., Section 2921 et seq.; Community Services Act of 1974; Public Law 93-644, Title V, Part A.

OBJECTIVES: To provide comprehensive health, educational, nutritional, social and other services primarily to preschool economically disadvantaged children and their families and involve parents in activities with their children so that the children will attain overall social competence.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: 90 percent of the enrollees in a program must come from families whose income is below the poverty guidelines as established. Training programs are available for employees of Head Start programs.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:

Applicant Eligibility: Any public or private nonprofit agency which meets the requirements may apply for a grant.

Beneficiary Eligibility: Full year Head Start programs are primarily for children age three on up to the age when the child enters the school system but may include some younger children. Summer Head Start programs are for children who will be attending kindergarten or elementary school for the first time in the fall. No less than ten percent of the total enrollment opportunities in Head Start programs in each state shall be available for handicapped children.

Community Facilities and Economic Development

10.423 COMMUNITY FACILITIES LOANS

FEDERAL AGENCY: FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AUTHORIZATION: Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, Section 306; Public Law 92-419; 7 U. S. C., Section 1926.

OBJECTIVES: To construct, enlarge, extend or otherwise improve community facilities providing essential services to rural residents.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Guaranteed/Insured loans.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Community facilities include but are not limited to those providing or supporting overall community development such as fire and rescue services, transportation, traffic control, community, social, cultural, health and recreational benefits; industrial and business development. All facilities financed in whole or in part with FMHA funds shall be for public use.

10.422 BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT LOANS

FEDERAL AGENCY: FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AUTHORIZATION: Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, Section 310B, Public Law 92-419; 7 U. S. C., Section 1989.

OBJECTIVES: To enable public, private or cooperative organizations organized for profit or nonprofit,Indian tribes or individuals in rural areas to obtain loans for the purpose of improving the economic and environmental climate in rural communities including pollution abatement and control.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Guaranteed/Insured loans.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: For financial assistance by FMHA or in joint financing with other federal, state, private and quasi-public financial institutions for improving, developing or financing business, industry and employment and improving the economic and environmental conditions in rural areas. No financial assistance can be extended: a) where it is calculated to or is likely to result in the transfer from one area to another of any employment or business activity provided by operations of the applicant; b) where it is calculated to or likely to result in an increase in the production of goods, materials, commodities, services or facilities in an area when there is not sufficient demand for such goods, materials, commodities, services or facilities to employ the efficient capacity of existing competitive commercial or industrial enterprises; c) where the Secretary of Labor certified within 60 days after the matter has been submitted to him by the Secretary of Agriculture that the items in (a) and (b) above have not been compiled with d) to pay off a creditor in excess of the value of the security e) for distribution or payment to the owner, partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries of the applicant or lender or members of their families. Not more than 90 percent of the loss may be guaranteed to the lender. An insured loan may be made when the applicant and FMHA agree that a guaranteed lender is not available.

10.424 INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

FEDERAL AGENCY: FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AUTHORIZATION: Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, Section 310B; Public Law 92-419; 7 U. S. C., Section 1989.

OBJECTIVES: To facilitate the development of business, industry and related employment for improving the economy in rural communities.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Grant funds may be used to finance industrial sites in rural areas including the acquisition and development of land and the construction, conversion, enlargement, repair or modernization of buildings, plants, machinery, equipment, access streets and roads, parking areas, transportation serving the site, utility extensions, necessary water supply and waste disposal facilities, pollution control and abatement incidental to site development, fees and refinancing.

13.229 INDIAN SANITATION FACILITIES

(P. L. 86-121 Program)

FEDERAL AGENCY: HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

AUTHORIZATION: Indian Sanitation Facilities Act; Public Law 86-121; 42 U. S. C., Section 2004a.

OBJECTIVES: To alleviate gross insanitary conditions, lack of safe water supplies and inadequate waste disposal facilities which contribute to the high rate of infectious and gastroenteric diseases among Indian and Alaska natives, the Indian Health Service engages in environmental health activities including construction of sanitation facilities for individual homes and communities.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Provision of specialized services, direct payments for specified use.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Funds restricted to sanitation facilities, construction and environmental health activities among Indians and Alaska natives.

10.416 SOIL AND WATER LOANS

(SW Loans)

FEDERAL AGENCY: FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AUTHORIZATION: Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, Subtitle A, Section 304; Public Law 92-419; 7 U. S. C., Section 1924.

OBJECTIVES: To facilitate improvement, protection and proper use of farmland by providing adequate financing and supervisory assistance for soil conservation; water development, conservation and use; forestation; drainage of farmland; the establishment and improvement of permanent pasture and related measures.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Guaranteed/Insured loans.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Level land; carry out basic land treatment practices including liming, fertilizing and seeding; establish permanent pastures and farm forests; establish forestry practices; improve irrigation; develop water supplies for home use and livestock; purchase pumps, sprinkler systems and other irrigation equipment; acquire water rights; restore and repair ponds and tanks, ditches, canals for irrigation; dig ditches and install tile to drain farmland; develop ponds and water control structures for the production of fish under controlled conditions.

15.850 INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS DEVELOPMENT

FEDERAL AGENCY: INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS BOARD, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

AUTHORIZATION: An Act to Promote the Development of Indian Arts and Crafts; Public Law 74-355; 25 U. S. C., Section 305, 18 U. S. C., Section 1158-9; 42 Stat. 891-2, 62 Stat. 759.

OBJECTIVES: To encourage and promote the development of native American arts and crafts.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Advisory services and counseling, use of property, facilities and equipment, investigation of complaints.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Program planning assistance such as the development of innovative educational, production, promotion and economic concepts related to native culture. Complaints about imitation native American arts and crafts that are misrepresented as genuine handcrafts are referred to appropriate federal or local authorities for action. The three museums operated by the Board serve Indians and the general public: the Sioux Indian Museum in Rapid City, South Dakota; the Museum of the Plains' Indians in Browning, Montana; the Southern Plains Indian Museum in Anadarko, Oklahoma.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:

Applicant Eligibility: Indian, Eskimo and Aleut individuals and organizations, state and local governments and nonprofit organizations.

Beneficiary Eligibility: Indian, Eskimo and Aleut individuals and organizations.

INFORMATION CONTACTS:

Regional or Local Office: None.

Headquarters Office: General Manager, Indian Arts and Crafts Board, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240. Telephone (202) 343-2773.

RELATED PROGRAMS: 11,800 Minority Business Enterprise - Coordination Management and Technical Assistance; 45.003 Promotion of the Arts - Education; 45.007, Promotion of the Arts - Federal/State Partnership; 45.009 Promotion of the Arts - Visual Arts; 45.010 Promotion of the Arts - Expansion Arts.

10.421 INDIAN TRIBES AND TRIBAL CORPORATION LOANS

FEDERAL AGENCY: FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

AUTHORIZATION: Public Law 91-229, approved April 11, 1970.

OBJECTIVES: To enable tribes and tribal corporations to mortgage lands as security for loans from the Farmers Home Administration to buy additional land within the reservation.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Guaranteed/Insured loans.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Loan funds may be used to acquire land for lease to tribal members, lease to cooperative grazing units or for use for recreational and commercial purposes, for rounding out grazing units, for elimination of fractional heirships or other purposes approved in advance by the National FMHA office. Funds may also be used for incidental costs connected with land purchase. Loan funds cannot be used for development, equipment or operating costs.

14.218 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS/ENTITLEMENT GRANTS

FEDERAL AGENCY: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

AUTHORIZATION: Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974; Public Law 93-383; 42 U. S. C., Sections 5301-5317.

OBJECTIVES: To develop viable urban communities including decent housing and a suitable living environment and expand economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Formula grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: The Block Grant Program consolidates seven former community development-type categorical programs including Urban Renewal, Model Cities, Neighborhood Facilities, Open Space Land, Historical Preservation, Urban Beautification, the Basic Water and Sewer Facilities Program, Public Facilities Loans and Rehabilitation Loans. Generally, most activities previously eligible under the consolidated categorical programs are able to be performed under this program, i.e. acquisition, construction of certain public works, facilities and improvements, clearance and housing rehabilitation. Code enforcement, relocation payments and assistance, administrative expenses and completing existing urban renewal projects. In addition, block grant funds to pay for certain public services not otherwise available but which are necessary or appropriate to support other block grant activities. Communities are restricted from constructing or rehabilitating public facilities for the general conduct of government and certain community wide facilities, i.e. stadiums, sports arenas, cultural centers, central libraries, convention centers and from underwriting the cost of constructing new housing or of making housing allowance or other income maintenance type payments.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:

Applicant Eligibility: Cities in SMSA's with populations in excess of 50,000, "urban counties," as defined in the Act, and cities with populations under 50,000 which are central cities in SMSA's are all entitled to receive amounts of funds determined by a statutory formula. In addition, localities which received grants under the urban renewal and model cities programs will receive "hold harmless" grants based on their level of prior participation in those programs.

INFORMATION CONTACTS

Regional or Local Office: Contact appropriate HUD Area Office (or Regional Office in Region VIII) listed in the appendix

Headquarters Office: Community Planning and Development; 451 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, DC 20410.

14.219 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS/DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

FEDERAL AGENCY: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

AUTHORIZATION: Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974; Public Law 93-383; 42 U. S. C., Sections 5301-5317.

OBJECTIVES: To develop viable urban communities including decent housing and a suitable living environment and expand economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Generally, as in the case of entitlement grants, most activity previously eligible under the categorical program consolidated under the Act and defined by the statute and regulations may be carried out i.e. acquisition, rehabilitation or construction of certain public works facilities and improvement, clearance, housing rehabilitation, code enforcements, relocation payments and assistance, administrative expenses and completing existing urban renewal projects. Communities are restricted from constructing or rehabilitating public facilities for the general conduct of government and certain community wide facilities, i. e. central libraries, stadiums, sports arenas, cultural centers, convention centers and from underwriting the cost of constructing new housing or of making housing allowance or other income maintenance type payments.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:

Applicant Eligibility: Applicant may be eligible for grants from one or more of the three sources of discretionary funds. General Purpose Fund: Funds remaining after entitlement and hold harmless obligations are met; applicants are states and units of general local government except for metropolitan cities, units of general local government and urban counties. Secretary's Fund: Two percent of the total funds each year is set aside in a national discretionary fund for grants to communities; to assist "new communities", carry out area wide housing and community development programs in Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa and the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands. To meet emergency community development needs caused by federally recognized disasters, carry out innovative projects and to correct inequities arising from the formula allocations. Urgent Needs Fund: A special fund intended to help in bridging the gaps between old categorical programs and the new block grants.

INFORMATION CONTACTS:

Regional or Local Office: Contact the Intergovernmental Relations Officer in the HUD Regional or Area office listed in the appendix that has jurisdiction over the applicant's area.

Headquarters Office: Director, Office of Administration, Community Planning and Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, DC 20410. Telephone (202) 755-6087.

Cultural Awarness Development

13.549 ETHNIC HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM

FEDERAL AGENCY: OFFICE OF EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

AUTHORIZATION: Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title IX, as amended by Public Law 92-318 and Public Law 93-380.

OBJECTIVES: To provide assistance designed to afford to students opportunities to learn more about the nature of their own cultural heritage and to study the contributions of the cultural heritage of the other ethnic groups of the nation.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Program proposed must not include provision for religious workshop or instruction. Financial assistance under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act is prohibited for such purposes.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:

Applicant Eligibility: Applicant must be public or nonprofit private educational agency, institution or organization including such organizations as ethnic associations and educational heritage.

Beneficiary Eligibility: Students of diverse cultural heritage.

Credentials/Documentations: Programs proposed must include plans for one or more of the following three activities: development of curriculum materials, dissemination of curriculum materials or provision of training for persons using, or preparing to use, such curriculum materials. In addition, each project must provide plans for cooperation with persons and organizations having a special interest in the ethnic group(s) under study. Proposed programs must be planned and carried out in consultation with an advisory council representative of the ethnic group(s) concerned. Programs requesting assistance must provide means to coordinate efforts with other ethnic studies projects funded under Title IX including exchange of materials and information. An applicant other than a local educational agency, state educational agency or institution of higher education shall furnish a copy of a document which demonstrates that the applicant organization is nonprofit and has an educational purpose.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS:

Preapplication Coordination: See Credentials/Documentation above.

Application Procedure: Applicants must submit proposals on Application Form (OE-349) to the Application Control Center, U. S. Office of Education.

45.113 PROMOTION OF THE HUMANITIES - PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

FEDERAL AGENCY: NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES, NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

AUTHORIZATION: National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965; Public Law 89-209 as amended; 20 U. S. C., Section 951 et seq.

OBJECTIVES: To encourage unique, innovative and exceptional projects which test new ways of relating the humanities to the general adult public; to support exemplary projects of high quality that demonstrate potential methods or formats, explore new approaches, examine unique subject areas, reach new constituencies, provide the basis for local, regional or national programming and foster public appreciation and understanding of the humanities generally. The program gives community, regional, statewide, interstate and national organizations an opportunity to develop quality projects designed to relate the disciplines of the humanities to such themes as cultural transmission or the examination of the central traditions of western and other cultures and the great works, questions and ideas which permeate present day civilization; self-examination or analysis of the prevailing determinant values of individual or family lives and habits and social examination or the presentation of detached, judicious and critical perspectives on current issues of public import.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Personnel and other costs of production or presentation. Funds are not available for construction cost, museum and library acquisition or purchase of permanent equipment. Support is not offered for performance and creative work in the arts.

45.109 PROMOTION OF THE HUMANITIES - FELLOWSHIPS FOR THE PROFESSIONS

FEDERAL AGENCY: NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES, NATIONAL FOUNDATION OF THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

AUTHORIZATION: National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965; Public Law 89-209 as amended; 20 U. S. C., Section 951 et seq.

OBJECTIVES: To give persons in the nonteaching professions an opportunity to deepen their understanding of the humanistic context and to improve the quality of their leadership in their professions.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: To provide an extended period for professionals to stand back from their work and examine in historical, social, cultural and philosophical perspective, the bodies of knowledge upon which their professions draw. Fellowships are available only to journalists for study at Stanford University and the University of Michigan. Stipends are available to practitioners in the legal and medical professions to attend one-month seminars during the summer of 1975. Stipends will be available to practitioners in other professions in 1976 if funds permit.

45.118 PROMOTION OF THE HUMANITIES - FELLOWSHIPS FOR INDEPENDENT STUDY AND RESEARCH

FEDERAL AGENCY: NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES, NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

AUTHORIZATION: National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965; Public Law 89-209 as amended; 20 U. S. C., Section 951 et seq.

OBJECTIVES: To provide time for uninterrupted study and research to scholars, teachers, writers and other interpreters of the humanities who have produced or demonstrated promise of producing significant contributions to humanistic knowledge.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: A grant may be used for a project of study or research within the applicant's special interest or for study in some other field that will help the applicant better understand his own field, extend his competence and become more broadly informed. Musical composition and performance, painting, the writing of poetry and fiction and other creative and performing activities in the arts are excluded from Endowment support. Fellowships are not awarded for planning curricula or the development of teaching materials nor for proposals which are sectarian in nature.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:

Applicant Eligibility: Applicants for fellowship grants must have completed their professional training before applying. Active candidates for degrees are not eligible nor are persons seeking support for work leading toward degrees although an applicant need not have an advanced degree to qualify. Applicants should be United States citizens, native residents of U. S. territorial possessions or foreign nationals who have been resident in the United States for at least three years immediately preceeding the date of application.

39.006 NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS GRANTS

FEDERAL AGENCY: GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

AUTHORIZATION: Public Law 90-600, October 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1293; 44 U. S. C., Sections 2501-2507.

OBJECTIVES: To carry out the national historical documents program which will help preserve important historical documents.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Funds may be used for collecting, reproducing and publishing source material significant to the history of the United States.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:

Applicant Eligibility: Educational and other nonprofit organizations (see 44 U. S. C., Section 2504). Individuals are not eligible.

INFORMATION CONTACT:

Regional or Local Office: None.

Headquarters Office: Executive Director, National Historical Publications Commission, The National Archives, Washington, DC 20408. Telephone (202) 963-6488.

RELATED PROGRAMS: 15.903 Historical American Buildings Survey; 15.904 Historic Preservation; 68.001 National Gallery of Art Extension Service.

Manpower Programs

17.234 INDIAN MANPOWER PROGRAMS

FEDERAL AGENCY: MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

AUTHORIZATION: Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 as amended, Titles II, III and VI; Public Law 93-203, 29 U. S. C., Section 801 et seq., 87 Stat. 839; Public Law 93-567, 29 U. S. C., Section 981 et seq., 88 Stat. 1845.

OBJECTIVES: To reduce the economic disadvantages among Indians and others of native American descent and to advance the economic and social development of such people in accordance with their goals and life styles.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Funds may be utilized for manpower programs and manpower services including institutional training, on-the-job training, public service employment, work experience, day care, health care, job search, relocation and transportation allowances designed to aid the beneficiary to obtain and retain employment.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:

Applicant Eligibility: Indian Tribes, bands or groups meeting the eligibility criteria to carry out the program or where no tribes, bands or groups or where such tribes, bands or groups do not meet the eligibility criteria, public or private nonprofit agencies selected by the Secretary. Tribes, bands and groups may also form consortia in order to qualify for sponsorship.

Beneficiary Eligibility: All federally recognized Indian tribes, bands and individuals and to other groups and individuals of native heritage.

INFORMATION CONTACTS:

Regional or Local Office: None.

Headquarters Office: Office of Indian Manpower Programs, Manpower Administration, U. S. Department of Labor, 601 D Street, NW, Washington, DC 20218.

Recreation

15.400 OUTDOOR RECREATION - ACQUISITION, DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants)

FEDERAL AGENCY: BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

AUTHORIZATION: 15 U. S. C., Sections 1-4 et seq. Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965; Public Law 88-578; 78 Stat. 897; as amended by Public Law 90-401 (82 Stat. 354); Public Law 91-485 (84 Stat. 1084); Public Law 91-308 (84 Stat. 410); Public Law 92-347 (86 Stat. 460); Public Law 93-81 (87 Stat. 178).

OBJECTIVES: To provide financial assistance to the states and their political subdivisions for the preparation of comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plans and acquisition and development of outdoor recreation areas and facilities for the general public to meet current and future needs.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Acquisition and development grants may be used for a wide range of outdoor recreation projects, such as picnic areas, inner city parks, campgrounds, tennis courts, boat launching ramps, bike trails, outdoor swimming pools and support facilities such as roads, water supply, etc. Facilities must be open to the general public and not limited to special groups. Development of basic rather than elaborate facilities is favored. Priority consideration is given to projects serving urban populations. Fund monies are not available for the operation and maintenance of facilities. Grants are also available to states only for revising and updating existing state outdoor recreation plans, preparation of new plans and for statewide surveys, technical studies, data collection and analysis and other planning purposes which are clearly related to the refinement and improvement of the state outdoor recreation plan.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:

Applicant Eligibility: For planning grants, only the state agency formally designated by the governor or state law as responsible for the preparation and maintenance of the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan is eligible to apply. (Treated as states in this regard are the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa and Guam.) For acquisition and development grants, the above state agency may apply for assistance for itself, or on behalf of other state agencies or political subdivisions such as cities, counties and park districts. Additionally, Indian tribes which are organized to govern themselves and perform the function of a municipal government, qualify for assistance under the program. Individuals and private organizations are not eligible.

General

13.612 NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS

FEDERAL AGENCY: OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

AUTHORIZATION: 42 U. S. C., Section 2991 et seq.; Title VIII, Community Service Act of 1974, Public Law 93-644.

OBJECTIVES: To promote the goal of economic and social self-sufficiency for American Indians, Native Hawaiians and Alaskan Natives.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Grants may be used for such purposes as, but not limited to projects aimed at increasing the capabilities of Indian tribes to take over services now provided by non-Indian controlled organizations; projects designed to meet the nutritional and emergency medical needs of Native Americans and to provide other needed services to promote individual and family self-sufficiency; provide for the establishment and operation of urban centers serving Indian people living off the reservation; provide for self-help and community economic development efforts.

APPENDIX F

FOUNDATIONS*

American Indians

Philip Y. Hahn Foundation
c/o Southern California
First National Bank
Post Office Box 109
San Diego, California 92112

The Luke B. Hancock Foundation
3000 San Hill Road
Menlo Park, California 94025

The Educational Foundation
of America
35 Church Lane
Westport, Connecticut 06880

The Akbar Fund, Inc.
111 East Wacker Drive, Suite 2208
Chicago, IL 60601

Charles E. Culpeper Foundation, Inc.
866 United Nations Plaza, Room 408
New York, New York 10017

The William H. Donner Foundation, Inc.
60 East 42nd Street
New York, New York 10017

The Ford Foundation
320 East 43rd Street
New York, New York 10017

The Weatherhead Foundation
Richard W. Weatherhead, President
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10012

Minorities

Xerox Fund
Xerox Corporation
Stanford, Connecticut 06904

Southern Education Foundation, Inc.
811 Cypress Street, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

Oscar Mayer Foundation, Inc.
5725 North East River Road
Chicago, IL 60631

Cummins Engine Foundation
1000 Fifth Street
Columbus, Indiana 47201

The Henry Luce Foundation, Inc.
111 West 50th Street
New York, New York 10020

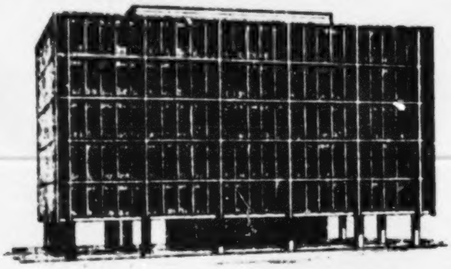
Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation
One Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York 10020

Western Electric Fund
195 Broadway
New York, New York 10007

*Source: The Foundation Directory
Edition 5 - 1975
Compiled by The Foundation Center
Distributed by Columbia University Press
New York, New York 10027

APPENDIX G

COUNTY OF IMPERIAL
PLANNING DEPARTMENT
COURTHOUSE
EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA 92243
(714) 352-8184
Richard D Mitchell
Planning Director



COUNTY SERVICES BUILDING

November 7, 1977

Ms. Lorraine White, Superintendent
Bureau of Indian Affairs - Ft. Yuma Agency
P.O. Box 1591
Yuma, Arizona 85364

Dear Ms. White:

As I stated to you over the phone, the County of Imperial has been working with both the State Department of Finance and the United States Census Bureau in preparation for the 1980 Federal Census. The requirements of a countywide census tract plan as well as the census designated place (CDP) program have already been completed. Our current task involves the creation of Enumeration Districts for the upcoming census. The data gathered within such Enumeration Districts have, in the past, provided helpful information for specific small geographic areas.

We are now requesting that you prepare Enumeration District lines within the Yuma Indian Reservation (refer to the attached map). Since this area is beyond County jurisdiction and any resulting data could be used in numerous ways for your own planning efforts (including grant preparation), the County will not attempt to define these areas. In order to aid you in this endeavor, we are enclosing a map of the Enumeration Districts as they existed for the 1975 census and Census Bureau Guidelines for the delineation of such districts in the 1980 census. Preliminary calculations indicate that your area can be divided into two Enumeration Districts as established in attachment 3(I) of the enclosed guidelines. It is important that we receive your plan no later than December 1, 1977. Specific ED numbers need not be designated since this will be done on a countywide basis.

If you have any questions or desire clarification of guidelines, please do not hesitate to contact me.

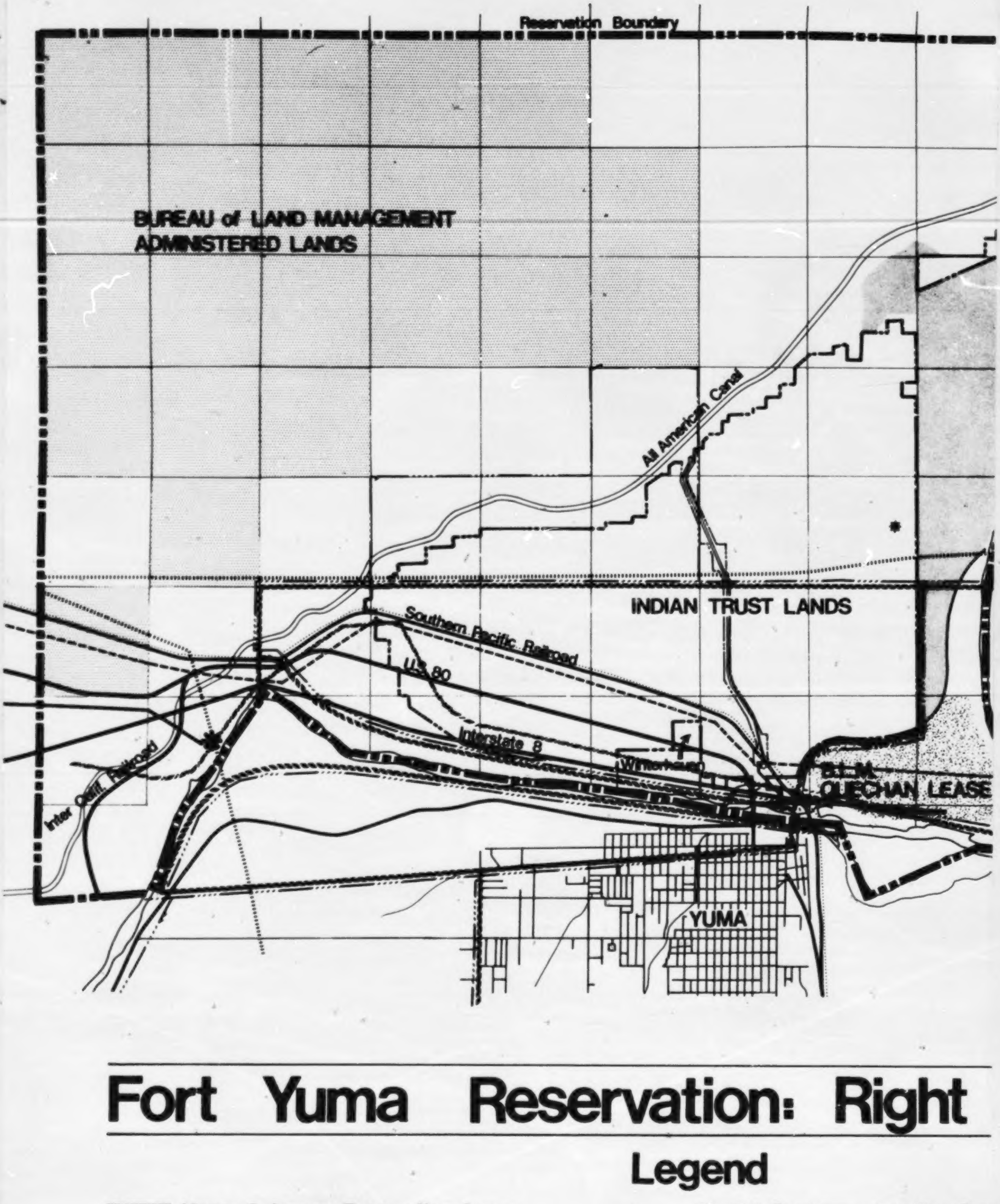
Sincerely,

Richard D. Mitchell
Planning Director
by

Leonard J. Fabian
LEONARD J. FABIAN
Planner II

LJF/jt

Enclosures - 2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ADMINISTERED LANDS
All American Canal
INDIAN TRUST LANDS
Southern Pacific Railroad
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Interstate 8
Winterhaven
B.L.M.
QUECHAN LEASE
Inter Calif. Railroad
YUMA

Fort Yuma Reservation: Right

Legend

Upper & Lower Reservation Levee
Drainage Ditch
Bureau of Reclamation Trans. Line (161 KV)
Southern Sierra Telephone & Trans. Line (161 KV)
Imperial Irrigation Trans. Line (92/161 KV)
Senator Wash Trans. Line (69 KV)

Southern Pacific Gas
Pacific Telephone & Te
* Omni Range Station
✱ Pilot Knob Hydro Ele

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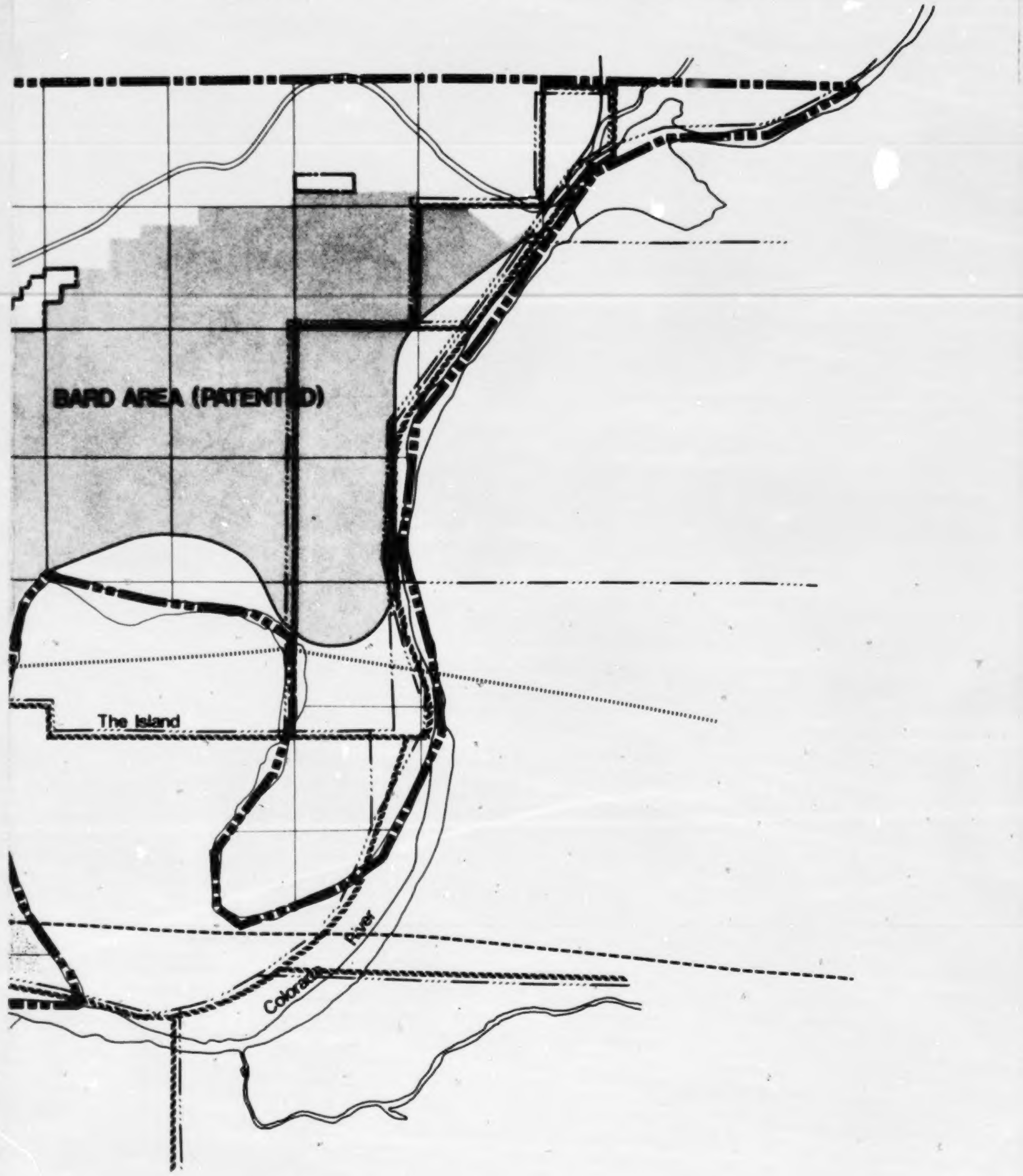
BARD AREA (PATENTED)
The Island
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of Ways

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Scale: (mi.)
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PREPARED BY
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR THROUGH OFFICE OF
ECONOMIC PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT - COMMUNITY AFFAIRS